The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9348.—VOL. LVII. **WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868.** **PRICE TWOPENCE.**

BIRTHS.

On the 17th February, at her residence, 57, Washington-street, the wife of Mr. R. Tully, of a daughter.
On the 18th April, at Dingadee, Dungog, the wife of James Hooke, of Cobark, of a son.
On the 26th April, at her residence, Lyndhurst, Glebe, Mrs. James R. Elphinstone, of a daughter.
On the 28th April, at 44, Burdekin-terrace, Mrs. E. T. Bunn, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th April, at St. John's Church, Singleton, by the Rev. John Blackwood, Mr. James Cannon, of Myall Creek, Bingera, to Miss Charlotte Taynes, of Neotsfield, near Singleton.
On the 25th April, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, Mr. Charles Nightingale, to Sarah, youngest step-daughter of Mr. William Merrett, Cleveland House, Strawberry Hill.
On the 2nd instant, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Prince-street, by the Rev. H. H. Gaud, Benjamin, second son of Mr. B. James, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. D. Buist. No cards.
On Monday, the 4th instant, at the Scots' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. Robert Tulloch, shipwright, a native of Leith, Scotland, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Richard Livingston, of Sydney, engineer, a native of Bristol, England.

DEATHS.

On the 26th April, at Greenwich Park, Argyle, Philip Jamieson, Esq., aged 39 years.
On the 27th April, at Pennant Hills, of consumption, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of William Morse, farmer, aged 41 years, leaving a husband and seven children to lament their loss.
On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Caroline, beloved wife of Mr. Frederick Hales, aged 72 years.
On the 5th instant, at Richmond, William Town, aged 51 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

STEAM TO HOKITIKA and GREY Direct.
REDUCED FARES.
The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship
EGMONT,
A. W. Jack, commander,
will be dispatched for HOKITIKA and GREY,
at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, Wednesday, 6th May.
For passage to Hokitika and the Grey, apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 3; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares—Saloon, £6; Steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Williams, to-morrow morning, Thursday, at 7, and Coonanbara, Friday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, to-morrow morning, Thursday, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Williams on Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, Friday afternoon, at 6, and City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, this afternoon, Wednesday, at 6.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, about 48 hours after arrival.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Saturday afternoon, at 3.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Diamantina, Tuesday, 12th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland, after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return Tickets, available for one week, issued to the Hunter River, at the following rates:—Newcastle to Sydney and back—Saloon, 25s; Steerage, 15s. Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, and Clarence Town, to Sydney and back—Saloon, 30s.; Steerage, 18s. Same rates from Sydney.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from 20th April to May 16th inclusive.
FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH:
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 11 p.m.
FOR CLARENCE TOWN:
MORPETH, WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for
NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, DAILY;
CLARENCE TOWN, on WEDNESDAYS;
MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS;
PATERSON TOWNSHIP, on MONDAYS.
FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY, via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE:
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
NOTICE.—Return tickets available for one week issued at a fare and a half.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, on THURSDAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—BLACK SWAN, 24 hours after arrival. S. NUTTER, Agent.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN to land passengers only.—CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, at 9 a.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.
The steamer will remain about ten days at Hobart Town for slipping, cleaning, and painting, before returning to Sydney. The HAVILAH will leave Hobart Town for Sydney about Tuesday, 12th May, instead of the City of Hobart.

STEAM to MELBOURNE, leaving Strath's Wharf EVERY THURSDAY.
☞ The new steamship DANDENONG, just arrived from England, will run in conjunction with the well-known steamship YOU YANGS.
One of them will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG (direct),
TO-MORROW, 7th May,
at 6 p.m.,
carrying both passengers and cargo.
FARES:

Saloon	..	..	..	£4	0 0
Return-ticket	..	..	..	6	10 0
Second cabin	..	..	..	1	10 0

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in these vessels, having enclosed cabins for females and families.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

ROSAMOND, for SHOALHAVEN, first fair wind. Lime-street Wharf.

SHOALHAVEN.—FANNY LOUISE, Commercial Wf. Receive cargo till 4. Freight, apply on board.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner BERTHA, now receiving cargo. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The fine three-masted schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, J. Griffin, master, daily expected, will, on arrival, have immediate dispatch. J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-st.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ The new clipper schooner ROYAL DUKE, 100 tons register, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days. Shippers are particularly requested to make their arrangements at once, to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., Lloyd's-chambers.

COLLEEN BAWN, FOR BROAD SOUND, ☞ detained by the request of shippers, will be dispatched on THURSDAY next. Shippers are particularly requested to complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR BURKETOWN, GULF OF CARPENTARIA, calling at WIDE BAY, PORT DENISON, and CLEVELAND BAY, ALBERT and NORMAN RIVERS.—The fast sailing schooner CLARA will be positively dispatched on FRIDAY next, 8th instant.
For freight or passage apply to MACKINLAY, BROTHERS, Erskine-street.

RITA, FOR AUCKLAND.—Clears at the Customs, and proceeds to sea THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass Entries, and forward Bills of Lading for signature at once.
For freight or passage apply to Captain on board, at Grafton Wharf; to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 324, George-street; or W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—First Vessel for AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, J. Nearing, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will be dispatched with her usual punctuality. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10.
KIAMA.—Illalong, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
BATEMAN'S BAY.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, SYDNEY, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 5 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.
To Tarban and back only at 4.15, and to Ryde at 6 p.m.
Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.
C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—YSABEL, from Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 10.30, 2.15; Woolloomooloo Bay, 10.45; Watson's Bay, 11.30, 3.
Cabin return, 1s; children, 6d only.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The regular trader JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, commander, will clear at the Customs and sail positively on Wednesday, 6th instant; has room for a little light freight. Shippers are requested to send bills of lading in at once.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR WANGANUI.—The well-known favourite trader LADY DENISON, J. Farnie, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Patent Slip Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The new clipper brigantine ENTERPRISE, H. Pollard, master, sails FRIDAY AFTERNOON. Freight or passage apply to C. SCHWIEG and CO., 87, York-street; or on board, at Victoria Wharf. Passengers are invited to inspect this vessel's superior accommodations.

FOR FIJI ISLANDS.—The magnificent steamship ALBION, 1000 tons, Edward Kidney, commander, will be despatched for Levuka, on 9th May. Has splendid accommodation for saloon and intermediate passengers.
Apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for FIJI ISLANDS.—The well-known clipper brig, SUSAN, W. A. Hughes, commander, will be despatched from Newcastle in a few days, for LEVUKA and KANDAVA GROUP. Splendid accommodation for passengers, and room for a few tons cargo at moderate rates.
For full particulars apply T. W. WHITE, Esq., Maloney's Café, George-street; or GEORGE TULLY and CO., Newcastle.
N.B.—Freights and passages to Newcastle, per H. R. N. S. N. Co., paid by G. T. and Co. April 21, 1868.

NOTICE.—Intending PASSENGERS for SAN FRANCISCO can obtain a guarantee of 12 months' employment on the Pacific Railroad by booking through this office, 21, Bridge-street. H. H. Hall, U.S. Consul.

PASSENGERS to SAN FRANCISCO per GENTOO are requested to inspect provisions and accommodations, THIS DAY, between 2 and 4 p.m., at Campbell's Wharf.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL DIRECT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 American clipper ship GENTOO, 1000 tons. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation, berths being now fitted up.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The clipper ship ASHBURTON, 1000 tons, Charles Smith, commander, being under charter will be dispatched on or about the 12th instant. Has splendid accommodation in cabin and steerage. Passengers will be taken in poop on deck at £18 each adult.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The clipper ship HEVERSHAM, 800 tons burthen, will be dispatched on FRIDAY next. Intending passengers are requested to make immediate application to secure berths.
Apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, direct.—The A1 American clipper ship GENTOO, 1000 tons, L. Freeman, commander, will have immediate dispatch. This vessel has superior second cabin and intermediate accommodation, being over 7 feet between decks, well ventilated throughout. Carries an experienced surgeon. A very liberal scale of diet provided. A few berths vacant. Early application is necessary to secure a passage.
Apply H. H. HALL, 21, Bridge-street, U. S. Consul; or GEORGE MITCHELL, Newcastle, U. S. Consular Agent.

FOR HONGKONG.—The JOHANNE MARIE, Captain C. Schutt, will sail in a few days.
For light freight and passage only, apply to
T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR LONDON.—The fine first-class clipper ship FLYING CLOUD, 1139 tons register, H. Hughes, commander, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, May 27th.
Wool received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay.
Accommodation for first-class passengers is very superior. The second and steerage are spacious and well ventilated.

Saloon	....	£50
Second cabin	....	30
Steerage	....	18

For freight or passage apply to
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON, THE BEN LOMOND.
This fine ship will be dispatched as above on the 16th June. Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain CARGILL; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct, sailing from MELBOURNE punctually on 11th May.—☞ The A1 clipper passenger ship VIMIERA, 1000 tons, J. J. Garden, commander. This fine ship for several years maintained a high character in the Sydney trade for comfort and regularity.
First, Second, and Third Class passengers will be taken. Passage money per agreement.
A liberal allowance made for passage to Melbourne.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FRENCH BARQUE FELIX BERNABO.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in our office in duplicate, with the chief mate's receipts, by noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
H. LABAT and CO., 1, Custom House-buildings.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The ship HYDRA, 585 tons register, Captain D. S. Rich.
The Hydra has been running in the cattle trade between Newcastle and New Zealand for the past two years, and is well known as the most successful ship in the trade. She has carried during the last eight trips over 1700 head of cattle with a loss of only eight head.
She has all her fittings on board, and is ready for sea, and affords a most desirable opportunity to parties wishing to ship stock.
Apply to CHARLES F. STOKES and CO., Newcastle.

COAL CHARTERS for all Eastern ports may be obtained by applying to
THOMAS HALE,
Exchange, Sydney.

COAL CHARTERS.—Wanted VESSELS for Bombay, San Francisco, and Shanghai. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS for Adelaide and Wallaroo. G. HEWISON, Newcastle.

WANTED, to CHARTER small VESSEL, for timber trade. E. F. WAY, 93, Harrington-street.

WANTED, a Small VESSEL for Dunedin; immediate. C. B. Bond, Sussex-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the splendid steamship SIR JOHN YOUNG, of 35 horse-power, with all the latest improvements. This fine steamer is suitable for either a passenger or tug boat. Full particulars as to description, terms, &c., can be obtained from JOHN SOLOMON, Auctioneer, &c., 309, George-street, Sydney.

STEAMER WANTED.—Wanted, to charter a STEAMER, suitable for the Auckland, N.Z., trade. State carrying and passenger capacity, consumption of fuel, and all other particulars, to Auckland, care of W. B. Gullick and Co., 141, Pitt-street.

VESSEL, 500 to 1000 tons wanted to load at Kaipara, N. Z., for Calcutta, 34 inch square ports required.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FINE Pleasure BOAT for hire; carries 10 easy; experienced boatmen 5s per day. S. Sussex-street.

WASCOE'S INN, LAPSTONE HILL, first house on the Blue Mountains. Every accommodation for invalids in search of bracing and pure mountain air. Parties of pleasure, marriage parties, picnic excursions, pigeon shooting, &c., &c. The train stops at the platform twice every day, except Sundays. Leaves Sydney at a quarter to 7 o'clock a.m., and 5 o'clock p.m.; returns at half-past 3 o'clock p.m., and 5 o'clock a.m. J. O. Wascoe.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CRICHTON, late Servant to the Bishop of Grafton, is requested to call at office of R. TOWNS and CO.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—Notice to members.—A Ballot MEETING will be held at the Club Rooms, on THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock precisely.
By order,
G. H. HOWELL, Hon. Secretary.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—NOTICE TO YACHT OWNERS.—Handicap Race for the Commodore's Prize, fixed for SATURDAY, the 9th instant. ENTRANCES must be made not later than noon of THURSDAY, the 7th instant.
By order,
G. H. HOWELL, Honorary Secretary.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—All Hands to Muster on Flagstaff Hill in blue, with carbines and sword bayonets, at 7.30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant. Band to attend. FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain commanding.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—Special Drill, Nos. 6 and 7 Batteries, with field guns; Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5 Batteries, with carbines. Blank ammunition will be issued. Hyde Park, TO-MORROW, Thursday, 7th instant, at 7.30 p.m. Undress.
The Parade ordered for Saturday, 9th instant, will not take place.
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

NO. 4 BATTERY.—Company DRILL, THIS EVENING, with No. 5, at 7.30. Undress, with carbines. Blank cartridge will be issued.
W. COOPER, Lieutenant.

NO. 5 COMPANY, S. B. V. R.—Special Company Drills, Friday, 8th, and Tuesday, 19th, 7.30 p.m.

NO. 5 Battery Volunteer Artillery.—Captain's Parade, This Evening, half-past 7, H. Park, undress, carbines.

NO. 2 V. F. CO.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, half-past 7. W. CAMB, Superintendent.

NO. 4 BATTERY, V.A.—Gun Drill and Monthly Meeting, TO-NIGHT. W. COOPER, Lieutenant.

LAW INSTITUTE.—MEETING of the Council THIS DAY, at 3. E. A. Mackechnie, Hon. Sec.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The usual Monthly MEETING of the Society of the Exhibition of Plants, Flowers, &c., Reading of Essays, will be held THIS EVENING in the School of Arts. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.
JOHN GELDING, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE MEETING, THIS EVENING, at the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street. Mr. ARMSTRONG presides.

NEWTOWN YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A LECTURE in connection with the above will be delivered by the Rev. G. H. HOLMES, in the Oddfellows' Hall, Enmore Road, Newtown, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th May. Subject:—"Saul, the First King of Israel." Chair to be taken at half-past 7. Tickets 1s each.

ST. JOHN'S NEW CHURCH and SCHOOL, Kent-street South.—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of SYDNEY will bless and lay the Foundation Stone of the above church, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

TO THE MEMBERS of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—A vacancy having arisen in the direction by the resignation of M. E. Murnin, Esq., I beg leave to offer my services to supply the vacant seat; and, in soliciting your support, think it desirable to mention that the interest I hold in the institution, on behalf of others, is very considerable, and my personal stake is the largest that the rules of the society admit of.
I have been a member for many years, always taking an active interest in the advancement of the institution, and formed one of the special committee recently, thoroughly investigating the Society's affairs to so satisfactory an issue, after protracted and searching inquiry.
I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN T. BEILBY.
123, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

MEMORANDUM.
The election takes place on TUESDAY, the 19th May, and should you be disposed to favour me with your vote, it will be necessary that you write such out with your own hand according to annexed form, and forward same as early as possible.
WORDING OF THE VOTING PAPER.
I.......................vote for EDWIN THOMAS BEILBY to fill the office of Director of the Australian Mutual Provident Society.
Dated this..........day of..........1868.
Residence....................
(Signature.)

TO the MEMBERS of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Gentlemen,—I beg to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the seat at the Board of Directors now vacant by the retirement of Mr. Murnin.
As a member of the Investigation Committee I attended every meeting, and obtained a knowledge of the business of the institution. This knowledge has been increased by my subsequent services as Auditor during the past two years.
The intention of the Committee of Investigation, in reference to elections, was to discourage canvassing in any form. I, therefore, beg that my abstaining from direct solicitation for votes may be excused.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAMES POWELL.
Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, for the half-year ended the 31st March last, will be payable at the Company's Office on and after FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1868.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 29th April, 1868.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that an interim DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the business of the half-year ending 31st March is now payable at the Offices of the Company, 275, George-street. By order of the Board.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—An AGENCY of this Bank is now open at NASHVILLE, GYMPIE CREEK GOLD-FIELD, Queensland.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 2nd April, 1868.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
During the Alterations in the Bank Premises in Pitt-street, the business will be conducted in the Private Dwelling-house in O'Connell-street.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd April, 1868.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.—The Working Committee of this fund beg earnestly to invite the immediate co-operation and assistance of the residents in the suburbs and the country towns and districts, by organising in their respective neighbourhoods, local committees for the purpose of collecting subscriptions towards this national memorial of gratitude for the preservation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Every assistance and information will be given on application at the Committee Rooms, No. 362, George-street; or by the Honorary Secretaries, ALFRED ROBERTS, Esq., or J. GRAFTON ROSS, Esq.

CHANGE OF AIR, at BURRADOO, on the Wingecarribbee, near Bowral.
Mr. and Mrs. DENNY, late of Kurrajong (South), beg to announce that they have arranged to occupy the much admired country House and grounds at BURRADOO, as a Private Boarding House for the reception of families seeking change of air from Sydney. The house is beautifully situated on the Great Southern Railway, at the junction of the Wingecarribbee River with the Mittagong Rivulet, at an elevation above the sea level of more than 2000 feet. The surrounding districts of Berrima, Sutton Forest, Bong Bong, Mittagong, and Nattai, are full of objects of interest affording to the visitor ample opportunity for enjoying either quiet recreation or exciting sport. The difficulty of access which formed so great an obstacle to invalids at the Kurrajong is completely overcome at Burradoo, which may be reached without fatigue or inconvenience, by train, in four hours from Sydney. In seeking the patronage of the public it will be Mr. and Mrs. Denny's constant care to afford their visitors every attention and happiness, at such moderate charges as shall afford mutual satisfaction.
Address GEORGE DENNY, Burradoo, Bowral.

MELBOURNE AGENCY.—The undersigned, until lately, and for the past six years, representing on commission one of the largest MAIZE exporters at Sydney, is open to treat for an agency; has one of the best connections in Victoria. Address No. 320, Gordon and Gotch's, news agents, Melbourne.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
TO OWNERS AND BREEDERS OF RACE HORSES.

Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON begs to draw attention to the CLOSING of the following stakes, the NOMINATIONS for which must be made to him NOT LATER than THURSDAY next, May 7th.
RENEWAL of the A. J. C. (Mares) PRODUCE STAKES—Spring, 1871—Mares (now in foal) and the horse by which covered (Produce then three yrs.). 1 sov. must accompany the nomination of each mare, but the nominator is not liable to any forfeit unless the foal be nominated next year.*
THE A. J. C. (Mares) PRODUCE STAKES—Spring, 1870—Now foals (then three yrs.), the produce of mares entered for this race on the 10th May last, and published in Bell's Life in Sydney on the Saturday following.†
THE A. J. C. (Sires) PRODUCE STAKES—Autumn, 1870—Now foals (then two yrs.), the produce of either Lord of the Hills, Kyogle, Flying Pieman, Spartan, Kingston, Archer, Cossack, New Warrior, Corebus, Stockowner, Elmsdale, or Yelverton.
RENEWAL of the (Australian) ST. LEGER STAKES—Autumn, 1870—Now yearlings (then three yrs.).†
RENEWAL of the (Australian) DERBY STAKES—Spring, 1869—Now yearlings (then three yrs.).†
RENEWAL of the (Australian) CHAMPAGNE STAKES—Autumn, 1869—Now yearlings (then two yrs.).

N.B.—Neither the stakes nor half forfeits, in either of the above races, have to be paid until the morning of the race; but in case the first forfeit should be declared it must be paid at time of declaration, otherwise the declaration will not be valid, and the subscriber will be held liable for the half forfeit.
* The date of declaring the first (£2 10s.) forfeit in these races is, on the 1st August, 1871 and 1870 respectively.
† The forfeits in the Derby and St. Leger are reduced to £5 each, if declared by the first Thursday after the Autumn Meeting of 1869, for the former, and on the first Thursday after the Spring Meeting of 1869, for the latter.

EDUCATION.—Mr. WOOLLS receives a limited number of young Gentlemen as parlour boarders, at the rate of £70 per annum, for pupils under sixteen years of age. There will be two vacancies at the end of the present quarter.
Newlands, Parramatta, May 4th.

HOME EDUCATION.—The Incumbent of Berrima, residing in a beautiful locality, enjoying the advantages of railway communication, and an invigorating climate, receives a few young Ladies, to be educated with his own daughters. A highly accomplished and experienced Governess undertakes the tuition of the pupils. Address Rev. J. S. HASSALL, Berrima.

BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the 164th clause of the Municipalities Act of 1867, an ASSESSMENT upon all rateable property within this Borough has been made by the Council thereof, and that a rate of one shilling in the pound upon the assessed value of such property has been ordered by the said Council for the current year. Also that a COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS will be holden in the Council Chambers, Avoca-street, Randwick, at 10 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, 1868, to which any person, on feeling himself aggrieved, may appeal, upon giving to the said Council seven days' notice thereof.
E. T. SAYERS, Council Clerk.
6th May, 1868.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—SECTIONS, showing the intended permanent levels of Talfourd-street; also of that portion of Glebe Road between Forsyth-street and Eglinton-place, may be inspected at the Council Chambers, and objections to such levels will not be entertained by the Council unless stated in writing, and delivered to the Council Clerk on or before the 30th instant.
By order of the Mayor,
HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Glebe Road, May 5, 1868.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—TENDERS are required for KERBING and GUTTERING. Particulars may be obtained upon application to the Council Clerk, by whom tenders will be received until noon on MONDAY, the 11th instant.
By order of the Mayor,
HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Glebe Road, May 5, 1868.

LAUNCESTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited), TASMANIA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of this LINE from Launceston to Deloraine, being about 45 miles in length.
Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract will be open for the inspection of intending contractors on and after the 1st day of May, 1868, at our Offices, 82, Collins-street West, Melbourne, where full particulars and forms of Tenders may be obtained.
The company is prepared to make monthly payments in cash to the extent of 90 per cent. on the amount of the engineer's certificate for work executed.
Tenders addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the Construction of the Launceston and Western Railway," may be sent in to the Company's Offices in Launceston up to noon on the 18th day of June, 1868.
The Directors will not necessarily accept the lowest or any tender.
The Company will not supply any schedule of quantities. Contractors are therefore invited to meet at our Offices at noon on the 1st of May, 1868, for the purpose of appointing a surveyor to take out quantities on their behalf.
DOYNE, MAJOR, and WILLETT, Engineers, 82, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS.—TENDERS, addressed to the Surveyor-General, will be received to the 11th May next for the Lithographic Drawing and Printing of thirty-two PLANS; the drawing and printing may be tendered for either together or separately. Paper will be provided by this office. For further particulars apply to Mr. Willis, Surveyor-General's Office.
P. F. ADAMS, Surveyor-General,
Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 24th April, 1868.

TO CARPENTERS and Joiners.—TENDERS are invited until SATURDAY, 9th instant, for the Work of four Houses. For plans apply 191, Bourke-street, to DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TENDERS wanted for 200 feet of Leather HOSE, for the West Maitland Fire Brigade. Full particulars by applying to the secretary, G. GALLEY.

TENDERS wanted for flagging. VIAL, 261, Castlereagh-street.

TENDERS for PLASTERING. Apply M. KEALEY, Scandinavian Music Hall, Castlereagh-street.

TENDERS wanted for flagging. CORBIN and NICOLLE, Builders, 170, Castlereagh-street.

ESTATE OF L. E. THRELKELD and CO.—A first DIVIDEND of 1s 6d per £ on all admitted claims will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Collie and Ashdown, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street. All bills and promissory notes must be produced.
J. R. YOUNG,
J. L. MONTEFIORE, } Trustees of the Estate of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.
J. R. RUNDLE,
Sydney, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP which has for some time past been carried on by EDWARD FLOOD, of Sydney, EDWARD FLOOD, jun., of Marthaguy, and WALTER FLOOD, of Carrabea, under the name, style, or firm of "EDWARD FLOOD AND COMPANY," in the trade or business of Graziers and Sheepfarmers, has expired this day by effluxion of time, and that all debts due and owing to and from the said firm will be received and discharged respectively by the said Edward Flood, of Sydney.
EDWD. FLOOD.
Sydney, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE.—Running on my farm, near Riverstone, Windsor Road, for this last four months, one dark bay HORSE, branded R over W sideways near shoulder. If not claimed within ten days from this date will be sold to defray expenses.
GEORGE WELTON.
Riverstone, 4th May, 1868.

NOTICE.—Dr. CARR does NOT reside, and is NOT known at No. 96, Hunter-street, which is a Private Residence.

NOTICE.—A. M. BAUMAN, REMOVED, to 87, King-street. Private residence, 444, Pitt-st. South.

APOLOGY.—I, ROBERT L. BEGLEY, hereby apologise to Mr. GEORGE ROGERS for certain expressions made use of by me towards him, in Hyde Park, on the 20th April last; I was intoxicated, otherwise no words would have been uttered. Dated this 5th day of May, 1868. ROBERT L. BEGLEY.

APOLOGY.—To Mr. J. SIMMONDS, Commission Agent, Sussex-street, Sydney.—I hereby beg to apologise for any abusive language that I may have made use of to you yesterday, May 4th, 1868.
His
JOHN X RYAN, of Wollongong.
mark
Witness—William Johnson.

£5 REWARD.—Lost PORTEMONNAIE containing money. E. BYRNE, Bazaar Hotel, Pitt-street.

£2 REWARD.—Strayed, off my run, Cabramatta, beyond Liverpool, a light Bay MARE, branded JW on near shoulder, two white hind feet. The reward will be paid at the above. GEORGE ALDERSON.

LOST, on SATURDAY, April 18, near St. Peter's, Cook's River Road, a CARTE-DE-VISITE, in envelope. Reward on bringing it to Post-office, St. Peter's.

LOST, Glaziers' DIAMOND, opposite Sands', George-street. Reward given. 892, George-street.

LOST, two pairs KID GLOVES. CHISHOLM'S George-street.

FOUND, a Gold MASONIC ORNAMENT. R. S. CANNON, 69, Elizabeth-street.

A CARD.—Mr. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street.

A CARD.—Ladies and Gentlemen improved in Writing. Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, 188, Pitt-street.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, Cook's River Road, the only licensed house in the colonies for the reception of the insane.
G. A. TUCKER.

BY ROYAL AUTHORITY.—Upholsterer and Cabinetmaker.—ANDREW LENEHAN, late of Castlereagh-street, has OPENED his new ESTABLISHMENT at 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

C. W. CALDWELL, Retail and Family Grocer, 278, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

COWAN and CO., Papermakers and Stationers, Edinburgh. Warehouse, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

DUGUID and CO. beg to inform their Friends that they have REMOVED their Fuel Depot from Miller's Point to Liverpool-street West. Orders received as usual at 74, Pitt-street North, next Sydney Exchange.

E. JOHNSON and CO., Brass and Iron BEDSTEAD, and BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 107, Pitt-street, near Post Office.

F. PIERCE, House, Estate, and General Agent, Hotel Broker, &c., 98, Market-st. Rents and debts collected.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Consult Mr. C. EDWARDS, Practical Phrenologist, advice, 1s; ditto writing or portraits. Enclose specimen, date of birth, and 14 penny stamps, 342, George-street. (Established 1862.)

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Weatherboard.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-st.

GYMNASIUM, 248, Castlereagh-street, open from 9 till 4 p.m. Fourth quarter commences May 1st. Terms, &c. may be obtained from the Instructor.
Horizontal and parallel bars, flying and double trapeze, climbing pole and ropes, slackrope, horse, and dumbbells, sticks, foils, masks, &c.

HENRY HAYES and CO., Tailors, Removed from George-street to 229, Pitt-street, next Tattersall's.

J. BURTON, Importer of Berlin Wool, Glass Shades, and Haberdashery, 4, Hunter-st., 2 doors George-st.

MR. C. W. RAYNER'S VOCAL CLASSES meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at his residence, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney.

MARINE and FIRE Insurance Agent, 370, Mort's-passage, George-street. JAMES ANDERSON.

MR. W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner, &c., 106, Harrington-st.; or Reading & Wellbank's, Geo.-st.

PHRENOLOGICAL.—Professor KELLY'S Consultation Rooms, 188, Pitt-street, near King-street.

PIANOFORTE, SINGING, HARMONIUM.—Mr. HARWOOD visits the Glebe, Redfern, and Waterloo twice a week, and is open to engagement in the other suburbs. 213, Macquarie-street North.

ROLIN and SALTER, Solicitors, Row's-chambers, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Liberal advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

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Reports, Inspections, Valuations, Surveys, &c., carefully and promptly executed.

WALLWORK and CO., Carriers, 44, Market-street, Sydney. branch offices, Weatherboard and Mittagong.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, at PICKERING'S, taken as usual during alterations of shop, Brickfield-hill.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per dozen for cash. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-street, next to Lassetter's.

VIEWS of Clontarf, 1s each, per post 1s 2d. R. STEWART, 386, George-street, Sydney.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £100 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, 7 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

SHARES for SALE:—
Australian Joint Stock Bank
Sydney Insurance Co.
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Illawarra Steam Navigation Co.
WANTED to purchase:—
City Bank shares
United Insurance shares.
A. H. RICHARDSON,
Stock and Share Broker.
277, George-street.

FOR SALE.—Commercial, New South Wales, and Union Bank shares.
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BARTON and MELHADO.
165, Pitt-street.

MONEY to LEND, on city or suburban property. G. EVANS, 102, King-street.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.—For SALE, City of Sydney Six per Cent. Debentures, due 1878. J. MULLENS, 131, Pitt-street.

£2500 TO LEND, on mortgage. R. B. SMITH, Solicitor, corner King and Elizabeth sts.

£500 REQUIRED, in extending a respectable mercantile business, free of debts. V., Herald.

RAPHAEL and CO.
(late Lenehan's) Old Established
Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, and General House Furnishers, Castlereagh-street.
The attention of parties furnishing is solicited to the large and varied stock of colonial manufactured Furniture, in Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany, and Cedar, which, for excellence of design and workmanship, by far exceeds that usually imported.
We have just landed a splendid variety of double gold gilt pier and chimney glasses, of latest designs and all sizes, and are prepared to supply every requisite for general house furnishing, at such prices as will defy competition.
RAPHAEL and CO., Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, and General House Furnishers, Castlereagh-street.

LAWSON and CARTER.
CABINETMAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
Messrs. L. and C. beg to return sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the kind patronage they have received during the past two years, and now have the pleasure to inform them that finding their present premises insufficient for their increased trade, they have taken that very extensive building formerly occupied by S. A. Joseph, Esq., No. 249, George-street South, two doors north of the London Chartered Bank, and have converted it into a range of magnificent show rooms, which they intend to open in a few days with a large stock of new goods of the most choice modern designs just to hand per Ben Lomond and other late arrivals.
Jamison-street, May 3rd, 1868.

TOOTH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—Sold throughout the colonies by chemists and storekeepers.
F. H. SLOPER,
Wholesale Agent, Sydney.

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From Twelve to Sixteen Pages,
PRICE FOURPENCE.
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Notice to the Advertising Public.
In order to increase the facilities for advertising in this the largest circulating journal in New South Wales, we beg to state that we have been appointed Advertising Agents for Sydney, Melbourne, and London.
All Advertisements received by us will meet with prompt attention, and be charged at the same cash rates as at the Herald Office.
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261, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
85, COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE.
121, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

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To be had of all the principal Music-sellers.
SONG:
"There is no such word as fail."
Music by C. W. Rayner,
Words by F. S. Wilson.
Dedicated by permission to the Hon. Henry Parkes, M.L.A., Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.
Price 3s.

HORSE RACING as at present conducted alias excitement, misery, dishonesty, poverty, swindling.
SYDNEY PUNCH, May 2.

FOLLY on the RACECOURSE. See PUNCH, May 2nd.

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EIGHT highly important LECTURES, as delivered at the Anthropological Museum; the whole neatly bound together, entitled
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will be forwarded post-free for six twopenny stamps, to parties unable to attend these popular lectures.
Address Secretary Anthropological Museum and Gallery of Illustrations, 172, Bourke-street East, Melbourne.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street, opposite M'Grath and Punch's.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for TOOTHACHE, in bottles. Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Pitt-street.

HOOD'S CORN SOLVENT.—The only perfect cure for corns. Sold by all chemists. ROW'S Drug Store.

JENKINS' Celebrated TONIC WATER.—This delightful beverage is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a pleasant tonic and grateful unirritating stomachic adapted for affording relief in all cases of debility, indigestion, and nervous disease. PENNY and HAMILTON, 131, Botany Road.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for the acidity of the stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations, and bilious affections.
It is the physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and as a safe and gentle medicine for infants, children, delicate females, and for the sickness of pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable.
Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.
Proprietors of Row's Drug Store, Wholesale Agents for Sydney.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Rheumatism, General Debility, Weakness of Children, and all Scrofulous Affections.

Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL is convincingly proved by the highest medical testimony, and by the practical test of successful experience for twenty years in all parts of the world, to be, beyond all question, the purest, the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, the most economical of all kinds.
Hence its universal celebrity, and the immense demand for this unrivalled oil.

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Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland: "I consider Dr. De Jongh's light-brown cod liver oil to be a very pure oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

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Muntz's bolts, sheathing, and house felt
Boiler and Lowmoor plates, boiler tubes, rivets, angle iron
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Herrings, in tins, half-barrels, and firkins
Ginger wine, fine pale sherry, bitters
Brown and grey papers, paper bags, 2 lbs. to 28 lbs.
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CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.,
14, Wynyard-square.

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, &c.—
One 25 h. p. horizontal engine and boiler
8 h. p. portable engines, of Ransome and Sim's, and Tennant and Co.'s manufacture.
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CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON, 4 to 9 feet, Gutters, Ridgecaps, &c.; Galvanized Iron Tanks for preserving rain water, from 50 to 3000 gallons; Sheet Lead, Zinc, &c. PARTRIDGE'S Works, Bathurst-street, George-street.

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FOR SALE, an upright 5-horse tubular BOILER, complete, a bargain. D. F. HELY, Grafton Wharf.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

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50,000 BEST LAKE SHINGLES, just landed. Murphy's Wharf, Liverpool-st. GILES.

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TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian Super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the Herald Office.

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PUBLIC-HOUSES for SALE.—Two first-class Houses, reasonable terms to parties having the money. COOPER and CO., 352, George-street.

REMEDIES FOR SNAKE-POISONING.

To the Editor of the Australasian.

SIR,—In a letter addressed to *The Argus*, reprinted in your issue of April 11, Dr. Halford complains of the want of co-operation to solve "certain mysterious and difficult-to-be-explained phenomena in medicine," namely, the action of snake-poison on the living body.

I regret that Dr. Halford has met with so little success, though it may be some consolation to know that all the men who have attempted to solve this question (and among them the most able of the age) have likewise failed. It is difficult to understand why the changes in the blood caused by the injection of snake-poison should be so little known, when the materials by which this mystery may be cleared up are always at hand. There are living venomous snakes to be had, and animals in the shape of rabbits, goats, or fowls, to be experimented upon; there is certainly no necessity to put the matter to test on a living human being; but if this is desirable, why not extract a few drops of blood, and mix this with the snake poison, or why not try some of the smaller species on one's own finger, and then press out a drop of blood for microscopic examination. Let the liquid thus obtained be examined by a competent physiological chemist, and the result be given to a medical man, who may then be able to offer some remedy to counteract the effects of the poison.

Having made many experiments on the human subject as well as on the lower animals, I will describe some of the symptoms. The bite resembles the sting of a wasp or bee, and if no remedy is used the puncture becomes soon inflamed, and the immediate parts, finger or hand, gradually begin to swell, such swelling extending, according to the strength of the poison, up to the shoulder. In about half an hour a most violent headache sets in, the veins on the temple throbbing as if going to burst, gradually the spine becomes affected, and the injured limb (if bitten in the arm for instance) grows quite stiff; the skin around the puncture has turned blue by this, and the usual drowsiness makes its appearance. I did not try the experiment any further, but went off to get some stimulants; the drowsiness increased, and having dropped my stick I tried to pick it up, but could not bend my back sufficiently; took half a pint of brandy in a quart of water, and felt much better soon afterwards. The stiffness in the spine and the headache wore off gradually, but the pain in the hand and the swelling lasted for several days, even a week afterwards it could be felt. The snake which caused the bite was a large specimen of the species known as broad-headed snake (Hoplocephalus variegatus), thirty inches long.

At another time, a bite from a snake of the same species, and once that of a death adder, were soon cured by immediately applying a ligature, cutting the wound to make the blood flow, sucking vigorously, and washing the injured part with urine. Prompt action is the main thing, but if the wound cannot be reached for the purpose of sucking it, then let the ligature be applied and scarify, cup and wash as before. Cupping is even better than sucking, and the test tubes which collectors carry answer well for this purpose. Another plan is to apply a bandage above the wound and then open a vein between the wound and the bandage; this is a plan, however, which had better be left to a medical man.

The effect of the poison on the lower animals is similar; a full-grown goat will keep on her legs for twenty minutes or more. She then totters and falls, the back grows stiff, and death ensues in about an hour. A good-sized dog bitten by a brown-headed snake (Hoplocephalus curtus) fell down and became completely paralysed in three minutes, and was dead in forty.

The lower mammalia, such as our monotremes, the porcupine anteater (Echidna hystrix), for instance, succumb to the bite of highly venomous snakes also; but in one case death took place only after six hours, the snake having been applied several times.

Pleasant Frank Buckland, whose lively essays on natural history amuse a large circle of readers, seems to think that only warm-blooded animals are affected by venomous snakes; but this is a mistake. I once tried an experiment with a common tortoise (Chelodina longicollis), which died five hours from the time of being bitten. When a snake bites itself, the bite has no effect; but a large venomous snake kills smaller species or not venomous ones easily. In all such experiments, however, the head of the snake must be well pressed down, and kept so, to enable the poison to enter the wound. Chance bites with them are seldom fatal.

The curious crystal-like fibre formed on a drop of venom, when under the microscope, which astonished Mr. Frank Buckland so much, is nothing new. Mr. Alfred Roberts, F.R.C.S., of Sydney, has given a figure of such a drop ten years ago in the *Sydney Magazine of Science and Art*, August, 1858, "Functions of the Poison Apparatus in Venomous Snakes," by Alfred Roberts, Esq.

Let us now examine what has been done to advance our knowledge of snakes and remedy for snake-bites, and what remains to be done.

Mr. Alfred Roberts was the first to draw attention to the subject in the paper above quoted, but at that time very little was known of our reptiles, so little in fact that we were quite ignorant of the species existing in our immediate neighbourhood. In 1860 I began to study the subject, and to test the strength of the poison in the various kinds. These experiments were continued up to the present time, and after eight years' labour I can state with confidence that though the majority of our snakes are of a venomous nature, the bite of only four when full grown, or nearly so, may prove fatal to the human subjects. If such remedies as I have from time to time proposed are at once resorted to, the danger is much reduced, and most patients will recover; immediate action is, however, the most essential part. Let nobody trust in so-called antidotes, as several of the vendors of these patent medicines have come to grief already, when a snake was vigorous, not tampered with, and gave a good bite.

On various occasions I have put quacks and their physic to the test, but they invariably declined the attempt to save the life of a creature with their antidote after the fangs had been well applied, whilst with my simple means several of the animals experimented upon were cured. Should any person still insist to possess such a thing as an antidote, I shall be most happy to try it, have it analysed if found of use, and the result published.

If it proves really an antidote, a handsome reward is certain to follow, as India as well as America (the great strongholds of venomous reptiles) have offered heavy prices for medicine which will effect a cure. Our own Governments and private individuals will no doubt come forward liberally, but I doubt very much that they will vote a penny to assist experimentalists to solve physiological questions. The number of dangerous snakes in Australia is very small indeed; they all belong to the venomous colubrine section, with small, grooved, and permanently erect fangs; reptiles the bite of which would not penetrate ordinary leather or thick cloth, so that the number of deaths from snake bites properly authenticated does not exceed 1 in 30,000 or 40,000 every season in this colony. Deadly vipers, rattlesnakes, or trigonocephali, with long movable perforated fangs, such as India, Africa, and America produces, are absent from our shores. So why, in the name of common sense, can we not keep this bugbear, "snake bite," out of sight, and talk about something else? Why should such a subject, interesting only to a few timid people, be aired with the beginning of spring to collapse only when the dangerous snakes retire to their respective holes? Let those who feel an interest in the matter continue to investigate as much as possible, and when they have discovered something which will benefit the human race, let them give this boon to the public, and their reward will be certain. Experiments of this kind are generally considered a labour of love, and are better carried on by a single individual. As far as I can see, no further co-operation is necessary than to supply the material to the experimentalist—in this case, highly venomous snakes, and useless goats, cats, or dogs; and as all these creatures abound near Melbourne, and as able physiological chemists probably exist in the capital of Victoria also, an appeal for co-operation to the other colonies was not necessary, and certainly scientific men out of Victoria should not be blamed if Dr. Halford failed.

Were every other subject so exhausted as Australian herpetology, there would be little left to investigate. We know all the genera and species discovered and have the typical specimens of most of them in our own or the British Museum collections. We know that only four kinds are dangerous to man, and are aware that they retire from May to September into holes underground, out of harm's way; and using the simple remedies mentioned before if we are bitten, we have a better chance to recover than if we apply those uncertain antidotes which will never stand the test.

I am, yours, &c.,
GERARD KREFFT.
Australian Museum, Sydney, April 21.

BREAKFAST.—Epps's Cocoa, invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation, is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used cocoa. "Cocoa stands much higher than coffee or tea," Dr. Hassell says, "and contains every ingredient necessary for the sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring water or milk on the preparation as sold, ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, and as being prepared by James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists, generally called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa.—ADV.

THE FRENCH PRESS BILL—A CONTRAST.

AMONG other clauses in the new French Press Bill, the following was carried, after an eloquent protest against its injustice by M. Jules Favre:—

"The publication by a journal or other periodical of an article signed by a person deprived of his civil and political rights, and to whom the territory of France is forbidden, is punished with a fine of from 1000f. to 5000f., imposed on the editors and managers of the said journal or periodical."

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* draws attention to the writings of Louis Napoleon twenty years ago, and says:—"After once more reading some passages of an article on the subject of exile, I can hardly persuade myself that the hand that traced the following touching and eloquent lines can sanction this cruel clause in the Press Bill."

"Oh, you whom happiness has rendered selfish, you who have never endured the torture of exile, think it but a slight penalty to deprive men of their country. Know that exile is a continual martyrdom—it is death; not, however, the glorious death of those who fall in the defence of their country; not the death of those who end their lives amid the consolations of home, but a slow, consuming, and hideous death, which undermines health and leads you silently and without effort to a desolate tomb. The very air you breathe in exile stifles you; and you live only on the breeze which comes weakened from the distant shores of your native land. A stranger to your countrymen, who have forgotten you; a stranger to those among whom you live, you are like a plant transported from a far-off clime, which vegetates, for want of a handful of earth to take root in. The exile may find in a foreign land generous souls and noble characters who strive to be kindly and affable to him. But friendship, the harmony of hearts, he meets nowhere; for friendship reposes on community of sentiments and interests. The very attentions of which he is the object lose much of their charm in his eyes, because they seem to him to be a service rendered. And is it not an act of courage for one to be towards the exile what he is to everybody else? . . . Never allow yourself to yield to the impulse of your heart which might recall you to the memory of your countrymen; for you shall be asked insultingly by what right, you, an exile, dare to express an opinion on the affairs of your country; by what right you dare to weep or rejoice with your fellow-citizens. Should you meet on a foreign soil with one of those men whose antecedents are connected with your family, and with whom you have passed the first years of your infancy, stop short when your heart prompts you to approach him. Do not offer him your hand, for he will fly from you—and he is not wrong, for your contact is contagion, your kiss is like the blast of the desert that withers all it touches. If it were known that he had spoken to you he would be deprived of the bread that feeds his children. It is a crime in the eyes of the powerful of the day to be acquainted with an exile. . . . If a public calamity afflicts your fellow-citizens, and if the donations of the rich or of the poor are offered to relieve them, do not dare to send them your mite, for you shall be told, 'We do not want the obolus of the exile.' . . . . . When you are calumniated you must not answer the calumniator. When you are insulted you must keep silent, for the public Press is closed to you; it will not admit the answer of men who are banished. The exile is to be defamed and he must not reply to his defamer. He must suffer without complaining, for justice is not meant for the exile. Happy are those whose life flows on among their fellow-citizens, and who, after having served their country with glory, die near the cradle where they were born. But woe to those who, tossed on the billows of fortune, are condemned to a wandering life; without attraction, without chance, and without an aim; and who, having lived too long everywhere, die in a foreign land without a single friend to weep over their graves."—(*Œuvres de Napoleon III.*, vol. 1, page 401.)

THE LEGAL APPOINTMENTS OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

(From the Spectator.)

THE death of Mr. Justice Shee, and the consequent vacancy on the Judicial Bench, have attracted attention to the extraordinary amount of legal patronage which has fallen to the disposal of Lord Derby's third Government. It is without any parallel in the history of modern Administrations, and forcibly contrasts with that which fell to the lot of Conservative lawyers in 1852 and 1858. During the existence of the present Premier's first Ministry only one important legal appointment was made, and that was the elevation of Sir John Stuart to the Bench as Vice Chancellor. In 1858 a Common-Law judgeship fell in, through the retirement of Sir John Taylor Coleridge from his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench. The post was given to Sir Hugh Hill, who, however, retired three years afterwards, and was succeeded by the present Mr. Justice Mellor. The patronage of the third Derby Government has amply compensated for the scarcity of judicial prizes which characterised the first and the second. Within a fortnight after the Tories reappeared at the Treasury Benches in July, 1866, Sir F. Pollock, then 83 years of age, resigned his post as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, after having held it twenty-two years. His successor was Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who had been successively Solicitor and Attorney-General under Sir Robert Peel and Lord Derby. Sir Hugh Cairns had not been Attorney-General more than three months when the retirement of Sir James Knight-Bruce called the then member for Belfast from the House of Commons to the Equity bench as Lord Justice of Appeal. With the Michaelmas Term came the resignation of Sir William Erle as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, an office which was given to Sir W. Bovill, who had been Solicitor-General four months. The beginning of December witnessed the retirement of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, and the appointment of Sir R. Malins, who had represented Wallingford in the Conservative interest for thirteen years, as his successor. In July, 1867, the death of Sir G. Turner again placed the office of Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery in the hands of the Premier, and it was given to the Attorney-General, Sir John Rolt. Within a few days of this appointment, Dr. Lushington, who had been Judge of the Admiralty Court for nearly thirty years, placed his resignation in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, and was succeeded by Sir Robert Phillimore. Early in the present year the unfortunate illness of Lord Justice Rolt rendered that important position vacant a third time within eighteen months. His place was taken by Sir Charles Selwyn, who had been Solicitor-General rather more than half-a-year. A Puisne Judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench is now vacant, through the death of Mr. Justice Shee.

In Ireland the run of patronage has been no less remarkable. When the Government came into office, the Irish, like the English Chancellorship, fell vacant, as a matter of course. Lord Derby wished to give the Great Seal of Ireland to Mr. Brewster, one of the foremost practitioners at the Dublin Chancery Bar. Difficulties were, however, raised, and as a temporary measure, Mr. Blackburne, the Lord Justice of Appeal, and a man in the 85th year of his age, was made Lord Chancellor, his seat in the Court of Appeal having been taken by Sir Joseph Napier. Strong objections were, however, made against the appointment of this right honourable gentleman, in consequence of his having suffered from deafness, and in the result Sir Joseph resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Brewster. At the same time, the Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, who was then 90 years of age, retired from the post of Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and Mr. Whiteside presided in his stead. Following closely on this promotion, Mr. Cusack Smith, the Master of the Rolls, died suddenly, and the office was filled by Mr. Walsh, who had had but a few weeks' experience of either the House of Commons or the duties of Attorney-General. Further in the autumn, Mr. Justice Hayes retired from public life, and the Puisne Judgeship thus left vacant in the Court of Queen's Bench was given to Mr. John George, one of the members for the county of Wexford. In the beginning of last year a Bankruptcy Court Judgeship was secured by Mr. S. B. Miller, the representative of the borough of Armagh. Two months afterwards the health of Lord Chancellor Blackburne gave way under the fatigues of office consequent on the Fenian rising, and he resigned. The Seal was taken by Mr. Brewster, who was succeeded as Lord Justice of Appeal by Mr. Justice Christian. This left a vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas, which was filled by the appointment of Mr. Michael Morris, then Attorney-General. His successor in that post, Mr. Chatterton, was in August last gazetted as Vice-Chancellor of Ireland, under an Act of Parliament passed in the course of last session creating that office.

The appointments in Scotland have been more important and numerous. The two highest judicial positions in that kingdom have had their occupants changed within a year and a half. When the Right Hon. Duncan M'Neill was created a Peer by the title of Lord Colonsay, his successor as President of the Court of Session was the Right Hon. John Inglis, appointed Lord Justice Clerk in 1858. The Lord Justiceship was given to Mr. George Patton, then Lord Advocate.

Briefly summarised, the legal patronage of Lord Derby's third Government is represented by the following nominations:—In England—three times to the office of Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery, and once to the posts of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Vice-Chancellor, Puisne Judgeship in the Queen's Bench, and Judge of the Admiralty Court. In Ireland—twice to the office of Lord Chancellor, three times to that of Lord Justice of Appeal, and once to that of Master of the Rolls, of Chief Justice, of Vice-Chancellor, and of Judges in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Bankruptcy Court. In Scotland—once to the post of Lord Justice-General, and once to that of Lord Justice Clerk. The offices of Attorney and Solicitor-General for England and Ireland and of Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General for Scotland have been filled and refilled nineteen times. Thirteen of Lord Derby's Parliamentary supporters have been rewarded with seats on the Bench, and there is a chance of the fourteenth now taking the vacant place in the Court of Queen's Bench. The fortunate thirteen are Sir W. Bovill, Sir Hugh Cairns, Sir F. Kelly, Sir R. Malins, Sir John Rolt, Sir C. Selwyn, and Messrs. Chatterton, George, Miller, Morris, Patton, Walsh, and Whiteside. The only instance in which professional standing has been recognised as being superior to party fidelity was in the case of Sir Robert Phillimore.

SERGEANT BRETT.

(From the British Workman, March 2.)

CHARLES Brett was born at Sutton, near Macclesfield, on the 23rd December, 1815, and was one of four brothers, all of whom have been public servants of their country. One died in the Indian Mutiny, after twenty-three years' of military service there. Another died in Canada, after ten years' service there. The third is a pensioner, and has earned his pension by twenty-three years of the toils and hardships of a soldier's life. In 1846, when in his twenty-second year, Charles Brett entered the Manchester police force. His steadiness and sobriety commended him to the notice of his superiors, and in 1852 he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. Four years later he was transferred to what is called the E Division of the force, which is composed of detective officers and officers employed on duties connected with the police court. Of the tragic secrets and exciting pursuits with which detective officers are supposed to be familiar, he had no experience. His was the simpler duty of attending the prisoners of each day as they were conveyed to the various prisons and police offices to the Court, of bringing them up for examination before the magistrate, and of conveying those convicted to the gaol. In the discharge of these duties, by his punctuality, attention, and unvarying courtesy, he won the respect of his superiors, and by his kindness to the prisoners acquired a popularity even among the criminal classes. They spoke of him familiarly as "Charlie," and their familiarity had a rough affectionateness in it. He deserved their gratitude. With many a hungry prisoner he had shared his morning meal. To more he had addressed words of remonstrance and sound advice, by which some of them afterwards profited.

We all know how he met his death. Although it is really so far back as the 18th of last September, it seems only as yesterday since we saw the lumbering prison van proceeding along Hyde Road, Manchester; since we saw it arrested in its course, the horses shot, the unarmed conductors and defenders of the van, driven back by men armed with revolvers; since we heard the rough demand to Brett to give up the keys, and the fatal shot that proclaimed that an obscure man had chosen rather to die than to fail in his duty.

The next morning the whole country was thrilled by the story. It was not only the death of Sergeant Brett, but the manner of his death, that moved us. It was felt that a hero had been unexpectedly revealed to us. That he had occupied only an humble position in life did not abate, it increased our admiration. We all felt what the counsel for the defence afterwards expressed:—"The office held by Charles Brett might be an humble one, but the humblest office becomes raised and elevated when it is animated by the faithful discharge of duty." On the day of his interment, all the route to the cemetery was lined by sympathising spectators. The Mayor and Corporation and magistrates of Manchester followed the remains of their faithful servant to their last resting-place. The before unknown name of Charles Brett had acquired a moral significance, and will henceforth be often admiringly uttered as that of one who knew what it was to be loyal to duty even to *death*.

The inquiries that were instantly and widely made concerning his character and past history increased the national lamentation over his untimely end. It was found, as perhaps might have been anticipated, that in every relation of life he had displayed the same conscientiousness which had rendered his death honourable. His widow and children bewailed his loss as that of a tender husband and loving father; and his own father, an old man now in his seventy-ninth year, told how for many years part of his son's hardly-earned wages had been devoted to his support. And the clergyman of the parish in which he resided testified that in this police-officer he had had one of his most regular attendants, and attentive hearers and thoughtful contributors to every charity.

We know not what inscription has been placed upon his tomb, but no worthier epitaph could be devised for him than those which his own last words form: "*Whatever happens, I'll stick to my post to the last.*" As a Manchester orator has well said, "It was not in sergeant Brett to make heroic speeches,—it is not often that fine speeches are made in these confused passionate crises of peril—but Brett was just one of those true simple-hearted men to whom the one thing *impossible* even to be *entertained* was—to give up his *trust!* It was his trust to keep those keys, and he *kept them*, and accordingly *was shot!* Ah! is it not the one thing that we *all* want, everywhere, a little more of sergeant Brett's feeling, of the *giving up of his trust* being the one thing that under no circumstances whatever could be even thought of? More minute fidelity; more prompt instinctive taking of a stand for what is right and true; more soldierly obedience to our Heavenly Captain's orders? All honour, then, to that brave, simple-hearted man, who has showed us what quiet nobleness of life may be grown in the occupation of a policeman, and who has taught us a sharp, clear, bracing lesson of sturdy, unbending *faithfulness* to DUTY!"

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN THE ASTON WORKHOUSE.—On the 18th of last July, a female named Mary Pritchett, aged 60 years, was admitted into the Erdington workhouse, together with her daughter, Mary Ann Pritchett, aged 23. Some short time since the mother and daughter had to be sent into the itch ward of the workhouse, where they were attended by Mr. Machin, the surgeon to the union, who prescribed the usual remedies. A lotion was prepared the patients to rub themselves with, and was left in the care of the nurse. Some time on Tuesday night, or Wednesday morning week, either the mother or the daughter—it is not known which—went down into the nurse's room for the purpose it is supposed, of fetching the lotion, and in the absence of the nurse a bottle of carbolic acid was taken in mistake. The poor creatures rubbed themselves with the contents of the bottle, the effects of which was to put an end to their existence, the mother dying in the most intense agony about midnight on Wednesday, and the daughter on Thursday. A coroner's inquest was opened on the bodies of the deceased on Saturday. After some evidence had been adduced, the coroner remarked that the medical man had no doubt upon his mind that the two deceased had died from the effects of carbolic acid, which had been used by themselves, in the absence of the nurse, the carbolic acid having been left in the nurse's room by some mistake, not at present known. The inquest was then adjourned till Friday, the 21st instant. It appears that the nurse, as soon as she found out the mistake, rendered every assistance in her power; but she is so ill that she was not in a fit state to give evidence. Both the deceased were of rather weak intellect.—*York Herald*, February 15.

ONE OF THE EFFECTS OF FENIANISM.—While much has been written and said both on the horrible and the grotesque aspect of Fenianism, no one has even alluded to a prosaic, but unfortunately very real wrong which it inflicts on not the least deserving class of the Irish community. Every one whom love of sport and scenery has induced to travel in Ireland must have noticed that in many hamlets there are considerable numbers of people who are mainly, if not entirely, dependent for their support upon the travelling English. The hotel-keepers, car-drivers, guides, and fishermen of the south and west have had a hard task in earning their bread during the last few years. The picturesque little inns that stud the lake district of Kerry have been deserted, and even the beautiful scenery of Killarney has failed to attract visitors, although one of its hotels has been preserved from loss by being used as a barrack for soldiers. A boatman and fly-maker living near one of the best lakes in Ireland informed a tourist that this last year he had not earned a fifth part of the gains of any previous one, and that another similar season must drive him to the workhouse. It need hardly to be added, that these poor people are "more English than the English" in their hatred of Fenianism, although the police say that no reward will induce them to betray a leader of the plot if hidden in their neighbourhood.—*Atlas*, February 7.

THE EUROPEAN ARRANGEMENT.

(From the Austrian Correspondent of the Times.)

PESTH, FEBRUARY 9.

I HAVE been turning and re-turning the leaves of the Red-book to send you gleanings from it, but the *resume*, which serves as a sort of introduction to the despatches, and which I sent you on the first appearance of the volume, gives a fair epitome of the policy pursued, so that comparatively little remains worth noticing.

The first thing which will probably occur to every one when opening the book will be to search after despatches relating to the interview of Salsburg; but, except a passing allusion in a despatch to the Ambassador in Paris, to the effect that the question of the pacification of Candia will be again an object of the diplomatic action of Austria and France, who will likewise address themselves to Russia and England, there is not a word about Salsburg; it is only here and there in the correspondence about Candia that you get a hint, and if I read the hint aright the impression which I tried to convey to you at the time is confirmed—namely, that it was much ado about nothing.

The service which the friendly intervention of Austria rendered in the affair of Luxemburg, not only to Prussia and France, but to the peace of Europe, although it did not pass unperceived at the time, could scarcely be fully appreciated, except, perhaps, by those most nearly concerned, until the appearance of this Red-book. It was Austria who took the initiative in the negotiations, who hit upon the mode of arranging the difficulty, and who retained the lead up to the end. It was, indeed, a promising *debut* of new Austria to regain her position in the concert of European Powers after the disasters of the past year. It brilliantly refuted any insinuations that Baron Beust's appointment had been the effect of a petty spirit of animosity against Prussia. Austria had only to let things go, and the collision was almost inevitable. Prussia was already complaining of the armaments of France, and the Count Bismarck declared that Prussia could not longer remain behind. It was the Austrian Ambassador in Berlin who did not hesitate to remind Count Bismarck of the sad experience of Austria in 1859 and 1866, which proves that when once the question of armaments comes to the foreground the explanation of the difficulty becomes hopeless.

A curious detail in the transaction is that, of the two bases of arrangement proposed by Austria, France and Prussia should in the beginning have each felt inclined to choose the one which appeared least favourable to her. France chose the first—that is, the present arrangement; while Prussia felt disposed to adopt the other, by which Luxemburg would have gone to Belgium, which, in return, would have ceded the districts of Philippeville and Marienburg. In either case the fortress was to be dismantled. Thus France actually proposed the arrangement by which she received no territorial compensation.

The instructions given to Count Apponyi about the manner in which it might be most convenient to proceed at the Conference are also rather amusing. It was a regular "*mise-en-scene.*" How the representative of the King of Holland was to get up and explain the position of affairs; how the new territorial arrangements left the Duchy of Luxemburg in a sort of floating position, and how it would be in the interest of the Powers to remove any cause of future difficulties by taking the Duchy under their joint guarantee. If this were done, the Prussian garrison would become useless, and the fortress might be dismantled. While making this remark the Plenipotentiary was to allude to the services hitherto rendered by the Prussian garrison. Then the Prussian Plenipotentiary was to get up and say that his Sovereign would not refuse to second the realisation of this project, and would withdraw his troops if the Conference proclaimed the neutrality of the Duchy and placed it under the guarantee of the Powers. Then the Conference would only have to adhere to this proposal and make a protocol or treat on the subject. The neutralisation of the Duchy was always to be placed in front, and the evacuation of the fortress in the background. The question of right was to be avoided as much as possible, but if it came to be discussed the opinion of Austria was to be declared openly—namely, that she recognised no right to Prussia. The declaration was, nevertheless, to be made with *tous les menagements possibles.* There is no despatch to show how far the programme thus laid down was actually adhered to, but, if it was, it must have been something like private theatricals for the actors who had to go through the programme.

Yet there was more than a comedy in the whole affair up to the last moment. It all depended on the decision of Lord Stanley to assume the guarantee, and in Berlin up to the last moment there were such doubts about his doing this in a satisfactory manner that the orders for the mobilization of the army had already been sent off, and it wanted but a telegraphic despatch to put them into execution. Lord Stanley was plain spoken. He told the Austrian Ambassador that if by guarantee it was meant that England would defend the neutrality of Luxemburg *armes a la main*, he would not take such an engagement as trustee of British interests; but he thought that the word might be avoided, and the great Powers would merely take an engagement to respect the neutrality of Luxemburg. This would be a moral guarantee, which England was ready to share in. Lord Stanley continued:—

"What would be the use, besides, of our 40,000 to 50,000 against the 400,000 to 500,000 men of the other Powers? We never have had the pretension of playing the part of a military Power on the Continent. We are a maritime State. We have great commercial and maritime interests to defend in Belgium, and this may explain why we have assumed a guarantee with respect to that kingdom, which for us resumes itself in the position of Antwerp. Luxemburg has not the same interest for us. This is why we want to confine our engagements in this matter to the minimum which is indispensable for the maintenance of peace."

Among the despatches which have excited the greatest interest in Austria are those relating to the overtures on the part of Bavaria and Prussia to renew in some shape or other the connection formerly existing between Germany and Austria. They are three in number,—the last in the series on German affairs. Although the despatches are at the end of the chapter, the overtures were made when the Luxemburg affair began to be complicated.

The first, dated 6th April, 1867, is Baron Beust's to the Austrian Minister at Munich, in which he informs him of certain intimations made on the part of the Bavarian Minister in Vienna. They are to the effect that,—

"The opinion in Munich is that it will be impossible to stop short at the partial alliance treaties of the different South German Powers with Prussia. There is a desire to reconstruct a closer federation, and there is, therefore, an idea of uniting the South German States in one Confederation, and thus effecting a union between the Northern and Southern Confederations for the defence of national interests. This new German union should then conclude with Austria an international alliance, in this way a compensation would be found for the guarantees which Germany possessed in the old Confederation which was destroyed by the events of last year."

Baron Beust, in his answer, could not help expressing his astonishment at the haste with which Germany turned again towards Austria, the exclusion of which from the Federation had been declared by solemn treaties as the chief condition of the future re-organisation of Germany. As to the relations between South Germany and Prussia, Baron Beust would say nothing which might entail any responsibility beyond that assumed by Austria in the treaty of Prague. As for the alliance between Austria and any newly constituted Bund, it was a question of the highest interest, which will be decided by Austria not under the influence of any passion or feeling which might exist, but by considerations for the safety and advantage of the monarchy. Austria will not, even in favour of her former German allies, assume obligations without an equivalent; without good guarantees in this respect Austria will do nothing; and considering the position of affairs, it is not from Munich that such guarantees could come, but from Berlin alone. Austria has all sorts of good wishes for Bavaria, and her dynasty, but Baron Beust could not encourage Bavaria to reassume that part of a mediator which she was pleased to play during the events of last year.

The second despatch gives an account of the mission of the Bavarian Count Tauffkirchen, who, when the Luxemburg application began, went first to Berlin and then came on to Vienna, and announced himself as likewise intrusted with a mission from Count Bismarck, which had reference to an alliance between Austria and all the German States. He said that it was recognised in Berlin that Austria had a right to ask for compensation for the charges and obligations she might assume.

When, however, he was asked about the nature of this compensation he was rather vague:—

"He spoke of a guarantee of our 'German' possessions. He intimated that even for our non-German provinces 'temporarily' every desirable security would be given. He mentioned Russia as third in the alliance, and thought that in the alliance itself of these three Powers there lay already the security he had pointed out, as this had been likewise done from Munich; that an alliance between Prussia and Austria gave to the South German Powers the possibility of keeping more independent; and that an international alliance of Austria with the North and South German Federations might ultimately form a transition to a more intimate connexion with Austria, which might, with advantage for Austria as well as for the German nation, replace the old Confederation."

The Prussian Ambassador in Vienna supported the efforts of Count Tauffkirchen, but without pledging his Government to anything positive.

Baron Beust, in his answer, first turned the tables, and said:—

"Suppose you reverse the case and that instead of coming with a project of alliance from Berlin to Vienna, you were going from Vienna to Berlin; suppose Austria had kept, after the Crimean war, the right of garrisoning a Moldavian fortress about as distant from the Russian frontier as Luxemburg is from the French; suppose, further, that Austria, by certain measures taken in Galicia, had produced an agitation in Russia such as Prussia has produced in France by her proceedings since the peace preliminaries of Nikolsburg, that Russia would find our neighbourhood in Moldavia dangerous, that a war was threatening, and you had to offer a treaty of alliance in Berlin in the name of Bavaria and Austria:—if you were to say that Austria, after all, was defending German interests against Russia, that the Court of Vienna thought an alliance with Prussia very much indicated that it was ready to guarantee the German possessions of Prussia, and that Prussia in alliance with Austria will not have to fear, in the first instance, much for Posen, do you believe that they would find these motives sufficient in Berlin to ally themselves with or against Russia?"

Then, leaving this comparison, Baron Beust examines the proposals and shows that even if an alliance between Prussia and Austria would prevent the war, the position of Austria, which is not threatened, would be worse. She would have to pay for the peace with the enmity of France, which would be doubly dangerous, because all Germany would be dependent upon the good will of Prussia. The will may be good, but circumstances are often stronger than good intentions, and to risk the hostility of France while the Unionist tendencies of Germany are not satisfied, and all possibility of a conflict with Italy is not removed, it would require more solid guarantees than the promise not to be disturbed in one's own possessions.

He does not, however, think it quite so sure that Austria's power would weigh, at least, for the present, so much in the scale as to prevent France from making war if she had completed her preparations. Nay, the word "coalition" would rather stimulate passions to the highest point instead of appeasing them. Nor would France remain isolated. There would be something to give to Italy, much more to revolution in the countries of her adversaries. To be beaten together with Prussia would be too humiliating, and, if successful, Austria might be exposed to receive thanks for having so successfully defended the Treaty of Prague. After the experiences in Denmark it was wise to take precautions in advance.

As the Envoy could not quite answer all these objections or remove them, he considered this as a refusal to entertain the proposals from Berlin. Baron Beust protests against this expression as incorrect; he thinks that such an assertion might lead to explanations which had better not be made, as they might compromise the future, and he strongly insists on the fact that Austria will always be ready for an approach towards Prussia and Germany.

The third despatch, again directed to the Austrian Minister in Munich, gives some of the explanations before alluded to. While appreciating the initiative of Bavaria, Baron Beust thinks that there are certain facts which, however lamentable, must not be lost sight of; such a fact is that the conditions of the Treaty of Prague are contrary to the success of such efforts. The alliances concluded between Prussia and the South German States have violated these conditions almost before they were written. There is no question of that independent South German Confederation, such as the treaty projects; all independent action of the South German States has ceased. Austria may, from considerations of opportunity, ignore such things, but it was rather too much to ask that she should, as it were, approve them. Baron Beust expresses his astonishment at the belief that Austria would change her attitude upon the offer of such vague prospects of alliance. If a passing alliance is meant for a definite purpose, the purpose ought to have been specified. If a permanent alliance by which Austria would be restricted in her freedom of action, she would first have to be relieved of the obligation not to participate in the transformation of Germany, and then it ought to be kept in mind that a great Power cannot subordinate itself to any other, and it may be doubtful whether Bavaria could guarantee to Austria a position of equality with Prussia in any new German Bund. Bavaria is advised to remain in an expectant attitude, and to refrain from joining in further encroachments upon the Treaty of Prague. Austria has not protested hitherto, but it was not advisable to heap up new facts which might tend to gather again the clouds which have been just dispersed. Austria has proved sufficiently by her endeavours in favour of peace that she does not mean to use her independence to the detriment of Germany, and has, therefore, a right to expect that her position should not be rendered even more difficult by changing still further the points as left by the treaty.

These overtures and the answer of Austria to them, which were just as well known in Paris as the efforts of Prussia to find smaller allies in Servia and Roumania are the key to the Salzburg interview. Why might not France succeed where Russia failed? At any rate, the temptation was better managed. Through the whole Eastern correspondence there is the leading idea that this sort of tinkering, such as has been going on since 1856, can never lead to a result; it is only by a common action of the guaranteeing Powers that the gradual solution of the Eastern question can be effected. This common action is an impossibility while the restrictions placed by that treaty on the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea are not removed. The first thing is to cancel this humiliation, and then Russia, having no longer ground of opposition to the treaty, would join with the rest of the Powers in sincerely co-operating in the solution. This idea, already put forward early in the year, did not find the desired support from the Western Powers.

If France favoured and co-operated in carrying out Austrian ideas eastward, why should not Austria in return enter into French ideas nearer home? The Candian affair might be used to inaugurate this new Eastern policy. The despatch from Salzburg speaks hopefully; France was to take the necessary steps in Russia, and then England was to be gained over to this common action. But this time it may be inferred that the equivalent was not thought sufficient by France, for France and Russia, who were afterwards likewise joined by Prussia and Italy, signed the note in October by which they declare that they will offer no further advice, but leave Turkey to act on her own responsibility. Austria, as you know, did not associate herself to the other four Powers, and a note to the Chargé d'Affaires in Paris gives as the reason that the note was a threat and might be used as a weapon by those who wanted to create disturbances. Austria even suggests to France to stop the presentation of the note, to which, "in spite of the harmony which exists between France and Austria," Austria cannot subscribe.

During his stay in Paris excuses were made and a previous promise made to the Czar during his visit in the French capital was put forward, and this time, instead of turning first to Russia, Baron Beust went to London, where he was not more successful than before. If the despatches, therefore, about Salzburg and Paris are so laconic, I conclude that it is because there is little or nothing to say about it. It was a blow to the air.

While pursuing her own ideas, Austria, nevertheless, did her best to bring the Candian insurrection to an end. She altogether rejected the first idea of a *plebiscite*, and, even when she thought that the second proposal of a Commission of Inquiry was more acceptable, as Turkey refused to accede to it unless she was guaranteed against any territorial loss which might result from such inquiry, she sided with England in refusing to join the four other Powers, although she advised Turkey to accept it. This question may be considered for the moment as settled by the despatch of Fuad, of the 3rd of January, 1868; and in it he thanks Baron Beust for his efforts, by which he thinks France was induced to give up the idea of a cession of Candia, but he thinks that were that idea dismissed, the inquiry has no further object. The causes of the insurrection are well known; they are the encouragement from abroad and the scarcely covert help of Greece. The state to which the island has been reduced is better known to the Porte than to anybody else, and, as for the remedy, Turkey has done all in her power, and the pacification is going on. Were an International Commission now to come it would again lead to a renewal of hopes and further trouble.

CHINESE BANDITTI.

(From "A Night in the Tombs," in Chambers's Journal.)

I MUST have slept some considerable time, for when I awoke, the band were lying around me, most of them asleep; those who were not, sitting up on their mats, indulging in a few last whiffs from their bamboo pipes, were evidently shortly about to follow their example. The table was strewn with fragments of rice, broken bits of fish, and overturned drinking cups. One man alone was alert, and he was leaning against the outer doorway, dressed, and evidently placed there as sentry. The table was between us, and it was only when I rose to a sitting position that I could see him. Next to me lay the chief fast asleep. They took no notice of my movements, and after sitting up a short time, and taking a good look round, I lay down again, though not to sleep. Now the first excitement was over, I began to realise all the danger of my position. Without doubt, I was in great peril. Murders were of almost daily occurrence, and the robbers who infested the country were known to be desperate and merciless; the local authorities were utterly powerless to quell them, and it was only on rare occasions that our Government interfered. Even supposing my friends were willing and able to pay the money, what guarantee had I of my life? Escape by the outer door was impossible. Even should I succeed in passing the sentry, how could I hope to get clear away, weak and deficient in knowledge of the country as I was?—and the inner door most probably led into the recesses of the tomb, from which there would be no exit. Still, this seemed my only chance. Might I not be able to conceal myself in some of its ramifications, or find a corner where a desperate man could defend himself till assistance came? I hardly dared breathe a hope of the possibility of a way out; yet such a thought continually came uppermost in my mind, and buoyed me up by its very hopelessness. In any case, to stop was mutilation, probably death; to go, could not be worse. Drowning men catch at straws, and no one who has not been in the like position can imagine the desperate clutching at the vaguest scheme of escape which then presents itself. I deter-

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mined, therefore, to lie still until all the men were asleep, and then to steal in and explore beyond the inner door. So far, circumstances would favour my scheme. The opening was close beside me; I could place my hand upon its sides; and the table would prevent the sentry noticing my movements, as long as they were confined to a small area. On the other hand, I was weak and utterly defenceless. My clothes hung in shreds about me, just as the first robbers had left them; and altogether I felt as unfit to attempt any active exertion as it was possible to feel; but desperation lent me strength, and I determined to go on. I first looked about for a weapon, but though I saw plenty, both knives and jingals, they were either too far from me or too much under the sentry's eye to be available. The men who remained sitting up now slowly dropped off, rolling themselves in their coarse matting, and snoring lustily. When the last had lain down, and all was quiet, I cautiously wormed myself along the ground, and crawled into the opening. The sentry was leaning sideways against the other doorway, looking away from me, and was humming in a drowsy, sing-song way; so I felt that as far as he was concerned, I was safe, and the thought gave me courage. I had to creep in some half-dozen yards before I felt I was secure from observation; then rising, I proceeded on my hands and knees, till a turn in the passage blocked up the cave I had left. The passage was narrow—not more than four feet in width, and about six feet high, so that I could just stand upright in it. Behind me, a faint light on the right hand wall showed the proximity of my enemies; ahead, all was darkness. Carefully picking my steps, I stole on. After going about a dozen yards, I came to a turn at right angles with the way I was going, and passing this corner, I saw in the distance before me a faint light. I now pressed on quicker, and found the light came from a large chamber or cave, hollowed out of the rock, and into which the passage led. The light was in the further end, where several small coloured lamps were burning before a "joss-house;" two tawdry images, and a few plates of fruit and water, indicating its character. Round the cave—which must have been some fifty feet square—were piles of broken coffins, placed here long before the robbers made the place their den. In one spot, they had been split into firewood, and lay piled in a heap ready for use; besides were several bags, containing rice or other grain. But the object that riveted my attention was the figure of the dwarf. He was squatting on the ground, with his back towards me, and leaning over a small opening; beside him lay a small bag, into which he slowly dropped some pieces of money. So absorbed was he in his occupation that the slight noise I made in entering the cave had not disturbed him, and he continued clinking the dollars one after another into the bag, swaying his body, and counting in the sing-song manner so peculiar to the East. The lamps shed a dim and almost painful light over the place, making it difficult to distinguish much more than its leading features, and for some little time I could see nothing but the broken coffins, the joss-house, and the dwarf; but presently, my eyes becoming used to the darkness, I was able to make out two small square openings, about three feet from the ground, on either side of the cave. They were both about the same size, perhaps four feet square, though the actual aperture was much less, owing to the rubbish that lay in them. To gain them was my next thought; but how to do it, with that infernal dwarf in the way, puzzled me. There was but one way open—it was his life or mine; and decision in such cases is easy. Picking up a piece of heavy wood, I crept up behind him, and measuring my aim, brought it down full on his bald head: a bright red streak started out across it as I struck, and he rolled backwards without a sign or motion. Undoing his waistband, I quickly tore it into strips, and made his legs and arms fast; then rolling up the rest, I thrust it into his mouth, binding his jaws as tightly as I could, by way of a gag, and then rolling him against the coffins, placed several so as to hide the body from any casual search that might be made. I did not stay to examine his treasure, which lay in several small bags at the bottom of the hole he had been seated near, and beside which was a small stream of dollars, that had poured out from the bag he was holding when I struck him, but merely contented myself with placing the latter in the excavation, and covering it with a loose board; and then, all traces of the way I had taken being concealed, crossed the cave towards the openings. Taking a lamp from the joss-house, and carrying my stick, I made for that on the right. The rubble had fallen so thickly at first that I had to creep very cautiously on my hands and knees to get along at all. Further on, in places it had accumulated so much as to render progress almost impossible; but by working away with my piece of wood, I managed to creep along a considerable distance. Unlike the other passages, this one ran straight, so that, on glancing back, I could just see the opening and the light in the cavern I had left. I must have been crawling for nearly an hour, though I had not gone a hundred yards, when, on advancing my hand to feel for the next step, it only grasped empty space. Passing the light forward, I found I was on the extremity of a cavern of vast proportions, limited towards the sides, but in front, black, undefined space. The floor was about three feet below me; so I stepped down, and poking up the lamp with a splinter of wood, I held it above my head, and looked around. It was a strange and awful sight, and one that few have ever looked upon before. On every side, as far as my eye could penetrate, stretched two lines of coffins, resting on trestles fastened into the rock. Tier upon tier they lay from roof to floor, all painted in flaring colours with dragons and other fabled beasts, their attitudes astounding, their eyes starting from the sockets in pictorial fury, and their mouths vomiting clouds of yellow flames. From the head of each coffin hung a long red flag, emblazoned with Chinese characters in black; many tattered and decayed, with slimy-looking cobwebs clinging to them; others fresh and bright, as if placed there yesterday. Comparatively few of the coffins were perfect; many were broken or decayed in parts, and some had crumbled away altogether, leaving only the empty trestles to mark where they had been. On the floor, round the sides of the cave, lay a confused *debris* of crumbled wood and bones; here and there, a bone or skull, still undecayed, sticking out, in startling contrast to the dirt around it. Where the fronts of the coffins had fallen away, the skeletons of their occupants could be dimly seen—some perfect, some headless, all more or less mutilated. Out of one on the right the whole side had fallen, and the trestles slightly giving way, the coffin had tilted forwards, allowing the skeleton within to slip partially out, and the white skull, still fixed to the trunk, grinned fearfully at me, as it lolled out of its resting-place. For a moment, I felt sick and unable to go on, almost giving up my idea; but the thought of the ruffians behind me, and the fate they had in store for me, flashed across my mind, and firmly setting my teeth, I turned away from the hideous object, determined to proceed. Turning to the left, I now walked along the side of the vault, avoiding the loose heaps of *debris*, brushing away the gaudy flags, when they swung back solemn and deathlike into their former places, and carrying my lamp well above my head, so as to discover the slightest opening or doorway. Proceeding slowly like this, I presently saw a white object in front, and in a few seconds discovered that I had reached the further end of the cave. Like the other from which I had started, it was unoccupied, but upon it, in place of rows of coffins, a gigantic skeleton was painted. It was about thirty feet in height, and was seated on a huge vermillion dragon; on its head was a gilded crown, in one hand a naked sword, and in the other a roll of papers. Two huge eyes glared from the gleaming sockets, fascinating me with their look, till I could almost believe I saw them rolling in ghastly triumph at my intrusion. The artists had by means of shadows, cunningly painted in, succeeded in giving their conception the most lifelike, yet diabolical, expression possible to imagine; indeed, considering the place in which it was, and the circumstances under which it must have been viewed, it was one of the most awful and repulsive creations. Recovering from my stupor of astonishment, I went close up to the monster, and, holding up the light, looked closer in. I now saw that the ribs of the skeleton formed a framework, bent outwards like the bars of a grate, and that within was a space large enough to admit of several persons standing; the framework stood slightly ajar, but there was a staple and asp attached, evidently used at one time to fasten it. Looking still closer, I found that beneath the belly of the dragon was a great opening, shaped something like an oven. I stepped in, and sounding with my stick overhead, found the roof was curved, and of metal; behind it several pipes, like those of an organ, ran up towards the back of the figure. This metal roof was corroded and blistered, as we see the backs of our fireplaces at home, and the rocky sides were discoloured, as if by the action of fire. This gave me a clue to the mystery. I remembered reading some account of how the Chinese in former days used to offer up human victims on the death of any of their great men, most frequently choosing a barbarous death by fire; the sacrifice being made on some religious grounds, though more often prompted by the private passions of the priesthood. If such had ever been the case, the horrid apparatus before me was easily accounted for; and considering the place where it was, evidently the tomb for ages of some mighty family, I cannot think but that the conjecture was correct. Finding no outlet, I now turned back along the third side, retracing my steps to the opening I had come in by. This side was precisely like the other: long banners, decaying coffins, and heaps of bones and *debris*. Like it, also, there was no opening or outlet. When I reached the far end, I sat down on a broken coffin, close to the aperture, and again thought over my position. Escape there was evidently none. This chamber formed the limit of the tomb, far buried in the mountain, set apart, from its remote and secure position, as the sepulchre of a race, and for the horrid ceremonies of their funeral rites, which being against law and the prejudices of the people, could only be performed in the most secret places; hence the chain of caverns, the winding passages, and the last narrow and almost impassable tunnel. One chance remained: the second opening I had seen was still unexplored, and as long as it was so, so long did it offer a hope of escape—a poor one, a hopeless one, but the last, the only one, and therefore to be tried. Placing the lamp in the tunnel, I put my hands on the lower edge, and was just going to spring up when a sound arrested my attention. Though I knew that all behind was silence, death, and decay, yet for a moment my heart stood still, and I gasped for breath; the next instant the sound was repeated, and the reverberations echoing along the passage plainly told whence it came from. Blowing out the light, I placed my head in the entrance and listened. Far back I could distinguish a tiny spot of light, marking where the second cavern was, and from thence the sounds came. Presently the spot vanished, and again appeared, then went out again. Placing my ear on the floor of the tunnel, I could hear a confused sound of voices calling out; and though I could distinguish nothing more than their low murmur, I had but little doubt that my absence had been discovered, and that the band were already in search of me. That they had me like a rat in a hole, was but too evident; that they knew it was not so certain, the chances being that superstitious fears would prevent them examining further into the recesses of the tomb. At any rate, where I was, I was tolerably safe, till hunger should compel me to give in, or till help should arrive. True, I had only a bit of wood to defend myself with, but then only one man at a time could pass through the tunnel, and by standing ready on one side, I should have a good blow at him ere he could get out. Hunger was my only fear; and help, if it came at all, would be here in twenty four hours at most. Turning over these thoughts in my mind, I grasped my stick and waited. I had been leaning against the side for an hour or more, when a scratching noise in the tunnel roused me, and on looking down it I noticed that the light had considerably increased, so much so that I fancied I could distinguish the inequalities in the side of the rock. The scratching still went on, sounding quite loud and near when my head was in the tunnel. The cause was evident—the men were coming along the passage after me! Had there been any doubt, the next few minutes dispelled it; I plainly saw a small lamp, such as I had carried, advancing along the tunnel; immediately behind it was a man's face. Clutching my piece of wood, I stood on one side, and waited anxiously for his appearance. Presently the light streamed out, glinting down the dismal cavern in a long flickering line, lighting up the ghastly death-banners on its path, till it lost itself in the darkness beyond. Then the noise grew louder, and I could hear the hard breathing of my pursuer. I raised my arm, clenching my teeth with desperate resolve, and drawing in my breath as the sound advanced. First came the lamp, pushed cautiously forward by a naked arm; then a man's head—it was the head of the chief. I saw his eye glare on me as he caught sight of my figure, but ere he could draw back, the stick descended with a dull thud on his bald crown; the lamp fell with a crash to the earth, leaving the place in pitchy darkness; and with a groan the ruffian sank down stunned in the passage. Immediately all was still; then I heard a scuffling sound behind the body, then low whispers, and then more scuffling, growing fainter and fainter, till it was lost in the distance. The fellows, scared by their leader's fate, had beaten a retreat. Alone with the dead and dying was not a pleasant position, but the encounter had roused my blood, and I felt up to anything. Laying hold of the body by the shoulders, I dragged it out of the tunnel, and passing my hand over it, felt for his knife, and drawing it from his belt, where I found it sticking, I laid it down beside my trusty stick, and again seating myself on the coffin, waited for their next attempt. I had not long to wait: again I heard the scratching in the tunnel, and again I got ready for the attack. As before, the sounds gradually grew louder and louder; I heard the breathing of the fellows, and expected every moment to see the lamp poke out. I stood in the same place on the right side of the entrance, a little back, so as to have full play for my arm, and kept the stick raised above my head. This time they had changed their tactics, and kept their light behind them, so that I had to strain my eyes to watch for any approach. At length I saw something emerge slowly from the opening, like a man's head. Now was the time to strike. I took a steady aim, and let fly. Down came my stick; I felt a sharp shock in my arms, and it broke short off. They had shoved in a long bamboo, with a roll of cloth round the end of it, and the artifice had disabled me. The next instant, ere I could recover myself, a man jumped into the cave, turning sharp round, luckily to the left, to catch me; a second followed, then some more, but I never stopped to count them. With the mad impulse to escape, I rushed down the cavern, now feebly lighted by the lamp one of them held, plunging blindly over the broken bones and heaps of rubbish towards the darkness. In the distance, behind me, I could dimly make out the forms of my assailants, now some dozen or more, already collecting for a search. Escape was impossible. I could see by their fierce gestures that they had discovered the body of the chief, and that instant death would be my lot should I fall into their hands. The events of a lifetime came crowding into my brain in those few minutes of despair. Never before had I been so near death; and to meet it alone in that awful sepulchre, surrounded by those grinning skeletons, was terrible! Suddenly, a thought seized me. I turned towards the side, and felt along the rows of coffins for a whole one. Ere long, my hands came to one that seemed firm; I raised the lid and tilted it up behind; then lifting myself by the arms I sprang into it. Something soft splashed up about me, and a cloud of small dust burst forth and nearly suffocated me; but I drew in my legs, and, stopping my mouth as well as I could, lay down at full length, and drew the cover over me. Fortunately, the wood was sound, or my hiding-place would have been but of small use to me; as it was, I stood a good chance of being passed over unnoticed. There must have been many hundreds of coffins in the place, and to pick out the one in which I was, would be a work of time; and time was my only hope now. My great fear was, that the confounded dust would make me sneeze; it was as pungent as snuff, and pervaded the whole place; my mouth and nose were full of it, and my eyes felt hot and smarting from the finer particles getting under my closed eyelids; but in a little time, after undergoing anguish in the effort to resist, the inclination passed off, and I lay in comparative comfort. I could hear the fellows hunting about the upper end of the cave, hammering at the coffins, and jabbering excitedly. They were evidently making a strict search, and I could hardly hope to escape. By-and-bye the hammering sounded nearer, evidently drawing down towards where I was. I did not dare look out. But I felt nearly certain it came from the opposite side. If so, I should gain some little time, and ere they completed the circuit of the cavern, my friends might come. The hammering now became louder and louder; I could hear the rotten wood crumbling and falling under the blows: the cavern resounded with the noise, the roof echoing back the cries and blows till the whole place seemed alive. It gradually then died away, as they passed on towards the far end, and at last grew quite faint in the distance. Thinking all safe, I raised myself a little on my elbows, pushing up the lid of the coffin so as to look out. Far down the cave, I could see the faint glimmer of lights moving quickly about, and could hear the distant noise of blows as the band pushed onward in their search. They could not be far from the end, and would soon be turning back. What if I could slip out of my concealment, and make for the entrance! I had a good start, and they would be some time ere they gave up the search. It was probable the whole band had joined in the hunt, and were now in the cave with me, so that I might expect the outer cave clear. It was a last chance; every moment was of consequence. Tilting the lid back I raised my legs out of the coffin, and dropped them over the side; the lid turned over, and fell with a slight noise against the rock. The sound seemed louder than it actually was, and made me pause for an instant ere I descended. As I did so, my eye caught something moving, not many paces from me. The next instant, a fearful yell burst from it, repeated again and again with demoniacal energy, and filling the cavern with its hideous echoes. Then a figure sprang towards me, and ere I could jump down caught me by the feet, clutching them with such a tremendous jerk that the coffin gave way, and both it and myself fell headlong to the ground. As I fell the fiendish face of the dwarf met my eyes, grinning malignantly, and his body writhing about my limbs like a snake. In vain I strove to free myself; the brute clung to me with devilish pertinacity, his arms pinioning mine close in to my body, and his short legs twining about mine so as to render escape impossible. The cloud of dust that my fall had raised filled my mouth and nostrils, almost suffocating me, and making my efforts every moment relax. Whichever way I turned, there was the dwarf's face distorted with savage glee; his eyes glaring at me, red and lurid in the dim light. Already I heard the band coming up, in answer to the cries of the brute; faster and louder their footsteps resounded on the rocky floor. Nearer and brighter grew the lights, throwing out the figure of the dwarf as he clung around me with horrid clearness. Another moment, and they close over me; down they come in one confused mass, falling over each other in their mad eagerness to seize me. A dozen hands grasp me, but the dwarf still holds on, as if unwilling to part with his revenge. Knives gleam; clubs are raised; all hope and life seem vanishing in that fearful moment! My hands are fast to my sides; my bare face lies exposed to their murderous blows; my eyes close, and I clench my teeth in agony. The earth is beaten up by their mad fury, but the light is uncertain, and their aim is bad, so but few reach me. Now I feel a grasp on my throat; the hideous face of the dwarf is over mine; his hot breath scathes my own; his huge hands encircle my neck. Tighter and tighter they press; my head is bursting; the blood boils in my forehead, and surges over my brain. Hideous noises fill my ears; strange yet familiar sounds are in the air. Above the horrid tumult of the struggle they rise. I hear them closer now; they bear down every resistance. Air! air! His fingers are pressing into my flesh; my brain is cracking. Help! help! Then came a great crash—a mingled tumult of shouts and yells. I feel strong arms tearing at my neck, but the demon dwarf clutches with terrible energy, and it seems as if the flesh will give way. Another tug, and his grasp relaxes; slowly and reluctantly the fingers open; his hideous body is flung from me, and with a dull consciousness of relief I sank to the earth. It was some time before I could recognise any one. I heard voices near me, and could distinguish figures round me, but that was all. Gradually, however, they grew more distinct, and I made out the well-known dress of our men-of-war's men. Beside me, kneeling, was little Georgie Thompson, supporting my head, and dabbing my face with his handkerchief. Seeing I recognised him, he raised me up. "Just in time, Ned," said he, using his familiar name for me; "not many minutes to spare, I fancy. What a nasty place you have got into, all amongst the dead men; a regular Davy Jones's locker ashore."

"OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT."

WHO is the mysterious and apparently ubiquitous functionary that figures every morning under the above designation in the columns of the newspaper, few people comparatively have any very definite notion. We accept the information he sends us as though it were a matter of course, and in stirring times we look for it hungrily and devour it eagerly, but are apt to waste little thought upon the painstaking person who devotes himself to the gratification of our curiosity. For the benefit of general readers we shall jot down a few particulars concerning him, from which they may gather in some measure the extent of their obligations to one who, whether he be ignored altogether or justly appreciated, ought to be regarded in the light of a public benefactor. The qualifications of Our Own Correspondent have risen amazingly during the life of the existing generation. We can recall the time when, as regarded the majority of English newspapers, he was a mere myth—a *nominis umbra* perched at the top of a column, but perched nowhere else unless it was on the high stool of the editor's "sub," and giving forth his utterances through the medium of rather questionable translation. All that is changed now. The Own Correspondent of to-day is the best man that can be induced to undertake the arduous duties which devolve upon him, and which, it may be truly said, he can at the best but perform in part. He ought, in the first place, to be a practical politician, versed in the current Continental predicaments and tendencies; he should be a thorough man of the world, endowed with sufficient *savoir-faire* and self-confidence to feel at home in the first society; and he should be energetic and enterprising—capable of instantaneous decision when decision is required of him—fearless of peril on the road or in the battle-field—and ready and fertile of resources in all cases of emergency. Even with all these rare qualities he will be nothing unless he have a faculty of observation rapid and comprehensive enough to seize upon everything that comes in its way, and sufficient volubility with the pen to chronicle all events as they take place, and pourtray all circumstances at once with a fidelity not to be impeached, and sufficient graphic effect to render the perusal of his despatches interesting and agreeable. If he is not of too refined a *morale*, so as to be over-scrupulous in the adoption of means for obtaining information, it may be none the worse for him in the estimation of the news-devouring public. We are not speaking now of the regular correspondent, who, residing constantly in some foreign capital, gleans from the officials of the Government such information as they choose to impart, and as much more as he can; but of him who is the special messenger of the London press, and is ready to start to any quarter of the globe at a moment's notice.

Receiving his instructions from "the management," Our Own sets forth on his journey, well provided with funds, and with numerous letters of introduction to persons in power, who may be able or willing to assist him in his function. He may be despatched incognito to some secret congress or quiet meeting of potentates, great or small, where certain questions of diplomacy are to be discussed in a manner under the rose, but the results of which the London editor has determined, if possible, to make public. In such a case, if the Correspondent were to declare himself he would defeat his own purpose, and, if not sent to the right-about at once, would be so closely watched as to render his success impossible. But he does not declare himself: perhaps he assumes the character of an invalid, perhaps he is a student acquiring the language, or he is an idle traveller making a temporary sojourn; but in either character, or in any character, he manages to make friends, or to improve his introductions into friendships, and in course of time seeks out the heart of the mystery it was his business to fathom. Or he is dispatched to some district on the eve of insurrection, or already in the throes of revolution. He must not think of the danger—he rarely does think of it. If the place is unapproachable by the ordinary routes, if the roads are stopped by insurgents, or the railways torn up or in hostile hands, he mounts on horseback, and, hiring a guide, dashes across the country to the point of action. This may be the very seat of war; and if it is, so much the better for him, as his despatches will be all the more interesting and valuable. At times of special turmoil he is known to get through an incredible amount of work, being on the alert all day to catch everything worthy of note, and sitting up half the night, or the whole of it, to finish his voluminous despatch in time for the post or the express. All his motions are governed by the management at home; he is too expensive a machine to be allowed to stand idle or to waste his energies on matters of trifling importance. When he has used up one place he gets orders to be off to another. Thus, he may be in Russia one day, shivering almost at zero, and after a brief interval sweltering under the hot sun of Spain or Italy; and a month later he may be bound for India, or on the voyage to China. Wherever he is, unless when on board ship, he has his work to do, and plenty of it, for his despatches will be looked for at home, and must be as regular and frequent as possible. Much that the travelling correspondent writes is lost in its transit homewards; and the wonder is that more is not lost, looking to the rupture of communication incidental to conditions of revolution and warfare.

An "Own Correspondent" who published his auto-biography about fifteen years ago, gives some curious particulars as to the means by which information is sometimes gained. Thus, he mentions that at the siege of Milan by the Austrians, the Italians within the walls sent intelligence of everything of import that occurred to their friends without, by means of small balloons, which, wherever they fell, were forwarded to the committee of observation at Novara. The exploits of this adept throw considerable light on the nature of the profession, and some of them are sufficiently instructing as well as amusing. The following may serve as an example. He was sent to the Congress of Töplitz, which was proclaimed to be merely a festive meeting of European sovereigns, but was suspected to be something very different, and he was instructed to leave no means untried to get at the real facts of the case. Arrived at the place, he found himself worn out with travel, without a friend to appeal to, and unable to speak a word of German. Nothing daunted, by way of executing his important commission he took to his bed, and sent immediately for the royal physician, who spoke English well. The physician could find no symptoms of disease; but the patient complained of cramps, and gave him a double gold Napoleon at every visit, only insisting that the good man should stay with him for a quarter of an hour or so when he came, to be at hand in case the cramps should return. The patient led the unsuspicious doctor into conversation, and, assuming the simplest ignorance, drew him out on one topic after another. By and by the talk turned on Töplitz and the fine company with which it was filled, the patient asking innocently whether the town was always so gay. Surprised that he had heard nothing of the Congress, the doctor plunged into that fertile topic, telling the names of all the royal personages present and expected; what was the ostensible and what the real object of the meeting, and illustrating all he said by references to his illustrious patron the King of Prussia. In this way he talked till he was tired, and then he took his leave, not without his double Napoleon fee, and an appointment to come again to-morrow. "No sooner," says Our Own, "had the doctor's carriage cleared the court-yard, than out of bed I jumped, sat down to my writing-desk, and out of his conversation composed more than one opening letter, in which I took care to say nothing that could compromise him, or reveal the source from which my information came. . . The next day the excellent medical adviser returned, and in the same manner unwittingly supplied me with fresh matter; and as I procured a cicerone at the same time, who knew all the great people and their titles, I felt myself as much at home in forty-eight hours as if I had lived the whole season at Töplitz." Thus it was that the depth of that diplomatic mystery was plumbed, to the immense astonishment and gratification of the politicians of London, who learned suddenly, from the columns of the *Morning Herald* facts of the first importance, of which, till then, the editors of all Europe were in profound ignorance. This happened in 1836; the Congress, as some of our readers may recollect, having been summoned by the Emperor of Austria, to consider whether any and what steps should be taken for aiding Don Carlos and Don Miguel against the Quadruple Treaty.

A far more cunning and audacious exploit was achieved in 1848, by the same hand, who was then in the service of the *Times*. The Portuguese Chambers had not been called together for three years; but they were now to assemble on a certain Monday, and there was the greatest anxiety prevailing, both in Lisbon and London, to ascertain in what terms the speech from the throne would speak of the home policy of the Government. It happened perversely that the mail boat, which left for Southampton only once in ten days, would start on the previous Saturday; so that there would be eight days to wait for the next post. This did not suit Our Own, who resolved to send home by the Saturday steamer the unspoken speech of the Monday. He set to work accordingly. By dint of coaxing, and liberal promises, and doubtless the usual etceteras, he won over to his interest certain persons in close attendance upon the Queen. From one he obtained some words of importance agreed to at the council. Armed with these, he was able to persuade another that he was in possession of all that was material in the speech, and that all he wanted now was merely a copy of the exact words. The copy was promised him, but the promiser would not deliver it till half-past 3, by which time, as he (or she) knew, the mail boat must be off, in order to tide it over the bar. But before sailing time Our Own had seen the captain of the steamer, and arranged matters with him. The vessel sailed before 3; at half-past 3 the speech was forthcoming, and in half an hour more was being translated by Our Own himself in the cabin of the steamer, which had awaited him in the offing, and sailed off with its precious missive before 6. When it appeared in the *Times* of the following Wednesday, all London set it down as an invention; but, on its arrival in Lisbon, on the Sunday, it raised a commotion and hubbub without parallel. The Court and the Ministers were indignant beyond measure, and the British Legation, dumbfounded, knew not what course to take. Our Own took the matter in his peculiar way, confessing nothing and denying nothing, talking of balloons and air-currents, and hinting at chartering a grampus or the sea-serpent for his next express. They could get nothing out of him but blarney (he was an Irishman), and they had to put up with the grievance.

The use of the electric telegraph, now so general, has much modified the function of the travelling correspondent. Great events are now flashed from country to country in a few words, and we look to the correspondent rather for graphic details and attendant circumstances than for the earliest information concerning facts of national importance. The Own Correspondent of to-day is far less an impersonality than was his predecessor even of twenty years ago. That change in the literary likings of the public, which is marked by so decided a preference for the objective, has affected even him, and he now writes less as a politician and more as an observant traveller; and, so doing, writes more acceptably to the public. The change has not at all lessened the perils of his vocation. The search after interesting detail leads him to face dangers of every kind. On the theatre of war he will pass hours or days under fire; he will join any expedition, whatever the risk, finding compensation in the material he can collect for perils however great. The advantage of this to the general public requires no pointing out. We do not so much *hear* of the stirring events which take place abroad as *see* them through the optics of the correspondent. We travel with him on his devious round, and share the excitements of the way; while, knowing everything through his minute and faithful reports, we need not accept his conclusions, because he furnishes us with the means of arriving at our own.

The responsibility of the correspondent has vastly increased of late years, and as one result the post has been filled by men of a higher class. It is recognised that, to a great extent, it is they who furnish the materials for future historians; and it is felt, therefore, that they cannot be too diligent in the collection and verification of facts, or too scrupulous in literal adherence to the truth. The value set upon these communications was illustrated during the Crimean war, by the eagerness with which the despatches of Mr. Russell were expected, and the unabating interest with which they were devoured. No man who sets about writing the history of that war could get on without these documents, which contained living pictures of everything of note that occurred, but which the newspaper correspondent alone chronicled on the spot. The same gentleman, it will be remembered, accompanied the North American army in its campaigns against the South, until he was stupidly dismissed by the commander-in-chief. He was further present at Sadowa, where it may be said he was almost the only man who viewed that tremendous battle in its entirety, and where, with an observation more than lynx-eyed, he took in the details of that famous description which we all remember, and which has since become the basis of the Prussian history of the campaign.

In the matter of correspondence from abroad the illustrated newspapers are often at a double charge, inasmuch as they have to send out a pictorial correspondent as well as a literary one. The artist imperils himself quite as much as the writer, and at times even more, because when he is busy with his sketch he remains a fixture, and is for so long a mark for any keen-eyed rifleman's aim. The late Mr. Julian Portch, a young artist of great promise, used to narrate some striking bits of adventure which were parts of his experience while he was sketching at the siege of Sebastopol for a pictorial paper in London. One day he was in the trenches, getting on with a full-page picture. He sat on his camp-stool, and as he looked down into the besieged city he could watch with his glass the movements of a little man who, at the head of a party of gunners, directed the charging of a huge mortar, which, every time it was fired, sent a thirteen-inch shell right up into the trenches of the English—a distance of near two miles—the little man always adjusting the piece for the aim, and firing it himself, not without some rather theatrical antics and airs of defiance. When the mortar was fired, the men in the trenches would look out for the projectile and mark the direction it took, and, of course, those who were in its vicinity when it was near would betake themselves to the holes and shelters provided for them, and there remain until it had burst and the danger was past. One morning, while busily touching up his work, P. was startled by loud shouts of "Jemmy! Jemmy! Singing Jemmy!" uttered close to his ear. He immediately sprang up, knowing that Singing Jemmy was the monster shell, so called from the hissing noise it made in rushing through the air. In his haste to get out of its way, he rushed, headlong almost, into another man's hole, mistaking it for his own. He had hardly got himself snugly ensconced when the right owner of the refuge rushed at it too. There was barely room for one person, and there was no time to seek another shelter, for Jemmy was singing disagreeably near overhead. The soldier jammed himself close to the artist to shelter as much of his person as possible. Down came Jemmy, and burst with a roar that well-nigh deafened them, and in bursting threw up, together with a volcano of mud, a huge fragment of something which struck the soldier heavily in the back. The poor fellow turned white as a sheet, and then of a livid hue, and would have fallen had not P. caught and supported him. On looking for his mortal wound, however, all the damage that could be discovered was confined to his garments, to which the muddy soil clung in a mass; the fragment which had struck him was nothing more than a portion of the sod torn up by the bursting shell, and which, though it had almost knocked the man's breath out of him, had really done him no injury beyond the momentary, though terrible, fright it had occasioned him. The incident, though treated at the time with some levity, was remembered as a providential escape, and shows well the perils sometimes undergone by "Our own Correspondent."—*Leisure Hour.*

AN EMBRYO ARTEMUS WARD.

THE following essays, from the pen of a negro boy of ten years old, were sent from Barbadoes to the editor of *Aunt Judy's Magazine*. We venture to think them worthy of reproduction.

THE LIFE OF PRINCE ALBERT.—Prince Albert was born in Germinney in Europe and was the Concert of Queen Victoria and a Cage E. He was Cellebrated as a Father and errected a Moosoleseum at Kenzington London for the grate Mr. Coal, ware you may Learn art and sighence and Buy ginger Beer and bath Buns which is a great Blessing to the subjex of Her grashious Madjisty. He left a newmerous progginey which are Praid for in the Stablished Church and are all Princes and princesses. Monuments are errected everware to this Iniminitable prince and his Biogriffey was written by the Royal Queen of England.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—I of the most Treemenjuice of Animells is the Hippopotamus. He is also called the River Horse because he rezembils A emense Pig, being Amfibbyus and wares no Hair. He has no Tayle and is cellebrated for his emense Toshes. It is very difficult to catch Him as you never know ware to find Him. When you go to the Zoolosjikkals you never see Him because He always keeps Under water which makes the Ignorant say He is A Fabel. In His Native wilds and originall state He is verry Terrifseck. He treads upon his Eunemoys with His Feet and is the Behee Moth of Scripsher.

DISCRIPSHON OF THE LYON.—The Lyon is the King of Beests. His Concert is The lyoness, but She is not so nobel as The Lyon. If you want to see Nobillity in a Beest you must go to the Lyon, but You must not go Alone, or you will Get et. The Lyon has 2 Rows of emense Teeth, and it is Treemendjuice to hear Him Rore. He has a long Tayle and His Propensateys are verry kannibell. The Lyon is mensh-uned in Scripsher and the lyon of Judy was much isteemed. He is now destinked, xcept in Babylone, and Afrikker, and the Zoolojickkals, and in Woomwells show of Wild Beests where He is domesticatted and Lets A lady ride Him which is a grate Blessing of providence and shows the supremmicy of the Humin Rayce.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS W. BIRPUM,
Aged 10 years.

HONOURABLE COURTSHIP.—We heard a very pretty incident the other day, which we cannot help relating. A young lady from the South, it seems, was wooed and won by a youthful physician living in California. When the engagement was made the doctor was rich, having been very successful in San Francisco. It had not existed many months, however, when by an unfortunate investment he lost his entire "heap." The event came upon him, it should be added, just as he was about to claim his bride. What does he do? Why, like an honourable and chivalrous young fellow as he is, he sits down and writes the young lady the particulars of the unhappy turn which had taken place in his fortunes, assuring her that if the fact produced any change of feeling towards him, she was released from all the promises she had made to him. And what does she, the dear, good girl? Why, she takes a lump of pure gold which her lover had sent her in his prosperity as a keepsake, and having it manufactured into a ring, forwards it to him with the following Bible inscription engraven in distinct characters on the outside:—"Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou gorest, I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part me and thee." The lover idolised his sweetheart more than ever, when he received this precious evidence of her devotion to him both in storm and sunshine. We may add that fortune soon again smiled upon the young physician, and he subsequently returned to the South to wed the girl he loved, and who loved him with such an undying affection. Young ladies who read the Bible, as the heroine of this incident seems to have done, are pretty sure to make good sweethearts and better wives.—*Louisville Journal.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 5.

Novelty, barque, 336 tons, Captain Neering, from Auckland 25th ultimo. Passengers—Miss M'Cawley, Messrs. Ducker, Marshall, and 33 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Clarence (s.), for Brisbane.
City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne.
Helen M'Gregor (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MAY 6.

Rita, for Auckland; Egmont (s.), for Hokitika; Balclutha (s.), for Maryborough; City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town; Lady Emma, for Launceston; Reconnaissance, for Cleveland Bay.

CLEARANCES.—MAY 5.

Lady Emma, brig, 128 tons, Captain M'Eachern, for Launceston.

Reconnaissance, barque, 208 tons, Captain Bowman, for Cleveland Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Williams, Messrs. W. Solling, H. Smith, and 6 in the steerage.

Clarence (s.), 223 tons, Captain M. Fitzsimmons, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. G. W. Raymond, Hon. A. W. C. Ellis, Messrs. J. B. King, A. V. Carpendale, Barlow, J. Rotton, J. Little, F. W. Street, C. J. Royds, R. Cobham, E. Bennison, and 8 in the steerage.

City of Melbourne (s.), 1000 tons, Captain B. Paddle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. E. Samuel, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Cohen, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Row, Miss J. Craig, Mrs. Craig, Miss Craig, Rev. Mr. Slade, Messrs. E. Samuel, Don Edouard San Just, Purchase, S. N. Islip, Severs, J. Carter, W. R. Looker, J. Pear, D. Mitchell, T. Pinder, M. Saunders, N. Polak, Barnard, White, Wallace, Craig, R. Mitchell, A. M'Lachlan, Goyder, Fisher, Harper, Chadwick, J. Bruce, A. Bruce, Master Row, and 30 in the steerage.

City of Hobart (s.), 362 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Captain Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Lenton, Masters Lenton (2), Messrs. Herbert, Ferrari, Murray, J. W. Smith, and 13 in the steerage. For Twofold Bay—Mrs. Russell and child, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Davidson.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MAY 5.

Rosamond, from Shoalhaven, with 280 bags maize, 3 coops poultry, 5 pigs, 9 kegs butter, 8 dozen pumpkins, 1 case eggs; Peacock, from Port Hacking, with 900 baskets shells; Perseverance (s.), from Brisbane Water, with 50 cases fruit; Martha Ellen, Burnett, Jessie, from Newcastle, with 472 tons coal; William and Ann, from Wollongong, with 200 cases kerosene; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter's River, with 1 coop fowls, 199 bales hay, 47 hides, 40 bags maize, 5 bags oysters, 5 baskets prawns, 5 bundles skins, 29 hogsheads tallow, 76 bales wool.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MAY 5.

Peacock, for Port Hacking; Jane, for Manning River; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Perseverance (s.), for Brisbane Water; Unknown, Martha Ellen, Jessie Burnett, for Newcastle; William and Ann, for Wollongong; Coraki, for Jarvis Bay.

IMPORTS.—MAY 5.

Novelty, from Auckland: 23 cases cheese, 26 hogsheads ale, 14 cases bitters, 134 cases kauri gum, 102 bales rags, 18 bales flax, 4000 feet timber, 10 tons scrap iron, 60 tons bran and sharps, 12 casks oils, 10 packages seed, 387 oz. gold, 34 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—MAY 5.

Lady Emma, for Launceston, 180 tons guano, M'Clure.

Reconnaissance, for Cleveland Bay: 91 packages tea, 49 bags rice, 3 packages tobacco, 1 bag coffee, 30 cases kerosene, 20 cases nails, 170 mats sugar, 130 tons coal, 110 bags flour, 49 bags salt, 66 packages hardware, 81 cases oilstores, 4 packages packs, 3 tarpaulins, 25 oars, R. Towns and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 4 chests tea, 2 bags rice, 42 mats sugar, Burrows and Barnard; 4 cases iron, 24 kegs paint, 8 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 68 packages, Bennett, Brothers; 2 cases iron, 4 packages, R. Reilly; 10 bags sugar, 2 chests tea, Frazer and Co.; 2 packages drapery, W. Dryman and Co.; 1 case, E. Vickery; 1 ton flour, 5 packages, D. Dunlop.

City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town: 6 packages, Myers and Solomon; 66 hides, 3 bundles skins, 10 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 15 tierces beef, Unde and Co.; 8 sacks seeds, 9 packages, H. Hall; 6 cases fruit, J. Beavis; 27 cases fruit, P. James; 42 coils rope, A. Forsyth; 2 packages, W. A. Clarke and Co.; 8 coils spun yarn, J. Clinch; 1 case, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 1 package, Priddy.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR EDEN AND HOBART TOWN.—By the City of Hobart (s.), this day, at 9.30 a.m.

FOR LYTTELTON.—By the John Knox, this day, at noon.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Black Dog, this day, at noon.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Felix Bernabo, this day, at noon.

FOR HOKITIKA AND NEW ZEALAND.—By the Egmont (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Dandenong (s.), on Thursday, at 3.30 p.m.

The mails dispatched per R. M. S. Mataura consisted of 7849 letters, 141 books, and 8232 newspapers.

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
New Zealand	1661	67	1526
Panama	768	—	908
London	5420	74	5789
Total	7849	141	8232

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE CLARENCE (s.).—This vessel left the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, at 5.15 p.m., yesterday, bound to Brisbane, and when off the Sow and Pigs light-ship, a sudden burst of flame and cry of fire caused her commander, Captain Fitzsimons, to at once order the engines to be stopped. The alarm, on examination, originated in the drawing of the stays of one of the boilers, causing a jet of fire to be ejected by which a fireman named Peter Roach was severely injured. The ship was immediately anchored, and a boat dispatched to town with the unfortunate man, who was, on his arrival in Sydney, at once conveyed to the Infirmary; a second boat was also sent up to town, apprising Captain Munro, the Company's superintendent, of the circumstance, who at once dispatched the steam-tug Bredalbane to her assistance, and the Clarence was towed to the Company's moorings at Pyrmont. Her departure for Brisbane will therefore be delayed for a day or two. The accident is thus accounted for. Four stays in the back of the fire-box having given way, a sudden rush of water on to the coals in the furnace displaced the fires, and blew the flame upon the unfortunate fireman.

The barque Novelty, from Auckland the 25th ultimo, reports fine weather throughout the passage; and we have been favoured with papers to her date of sailing. She reports that H.M.S. Falcon has to leave the same date, bound for Sydney.

The Albion (s.) made a trial trip yesterday, and, after steaming to the North Head of Botany, returned to her moorings. The working of the engines gave every satisfaction.

The A. S. N. Co. steamships City of Melbourne, for Melbourne; and Clarence, for Brisbane, sailed yesterday afternoon.

H.M.S. Brisk, 21 guns, Captain Hope, arrived from the Bay of Islands yesterday evening, about half-past 4 o'clock, having on board his Excellency the Governor, Colonel Elliot, and Captain Young, A.D.C. She reports having left Russell on Thursday, and having called yesterday at the Kawau, where the Earl of Pembroke's yacht-schooner Albatross was lying in the bay.—*Southern Cross*, April 25.

H.M.S. Falcon, 18 guns, Captain Percival, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Hokitika and Wellington, simultaneously with the Brisk. She reached Hokitika on the 13th instant, and left for Wellington at 8 p.m. the same day, arriving there on the 18th; left Wellington on the 20th, and had strong southerly winds to the East Cape, which she reached on the 22nd, and thence steamed to this port.—*Southern Cross*, April 25.

The Earl of Pembroke's yacht Albatross, which left here on Thursday morning, arrived at the Bay of Islands on Friday morning, after a splendid run of twenty hours.—*Southern Cross*, April 20.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—Fury, barque, Odell, for Lyttelton, N. Z., with 490 tons coal.

May 4.—Essie Black, barque, Hook, for Melbourne, with 400 tons coal.

May 4.—Sylphide, ship, Paulsen, for Melbourne, with 400 tons coal.

May 4.—Lady Emma, barque, Shevimons, for Hobart Town, with 290 tons coal.

May 4.—Charlotte, barque, Lange, for Manila, with 565 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 30.—Tasmania (s.), from Launceston; Alcandra, Wave, Catherine Jane, from Newcastle; Albert Victor, from Calcutta.

CLEARED OUT.

April 30.—John Temperley, 976, Tucker, for Sydney: 261 cases castor oil, 8600 bags rice, 696 bales hemp.

The bottom of the clipper ship Result has at length been successfully raised clean out of the water, and was yesterday taken up on the Government slip.—*Argus*, May 1.

The well-known clipper ship White Rose, arrived in port from London after an exceedingly adverse passage. She is in first-rate order, however, and bears no traces of the buffeting which she received at the outset of the voyage. Before parting with her pilot she was exposed in the channel to severe south-westerly gales, which continued for about eight days, and at one time raged with hurricane force for eight and forty hours, the barometer being down to 28·34. Several heavy seas were shipped, and one of unusual magnitude that broke on board did considerable damage, staving in the deckhouse, washing away the binnacle and hencoops, and also twelve cases of acids from the poop deck.—*Argus*, May 1.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

April 30.—Ornate, from London.

REUNION.

ARRIVAL.

February 29.—Bengal, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

March 7.—Lucie, barque, 283 tons, Captain Neyssonse, for Sydney, with a cargo of sugar.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MAY 5.

50 cases bitters, M. Moss and Co.
1000 cases brandy, Parbury, Brothers
2 cases woollens, J. Exton
387 bags wheat, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
1 case plants, T. Mort
69 bags oats, Brown and Son
20 packages drapery, Keep and Parsons
8 cases brandy, 6 cases gin, 8 casks beer, 5 cases cheese, H. S. Bird
4 casks seed, 2 cases sunlights, Cobb and Co.
2 cases furniture, Campbell and Co.
6 packages drugs, 1 case sarsaparilla, Elliott, Brothers
20 boxes soap, 20 boxes candles, W. Artell
14 bales sacking, 56 cases cheese, 10 cases sundries, 15 drums soda, 10 cases acid, 10 bales cotton, 26 quarter-casks wine, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.
100 barrels herrings, G. Thorne
2 cases pianos, Montefiore and Te Kloot
9 packages dye wares, W. C. Eldridge
2 cases portmanteaus, Hobson and Whiting
1113 bundles, 1290 bars iron, 50 drums turps, 250 drums oil, 12 packages machinery, 30 packages hardware, Lassetter and Co.
4 cases books, 100 cases beer, 40 bales bags, 3 cases hats, 15 packages drapery, 60 hogsheads ale, Young, Lark, and Bennett
5 cases photo. goods, 7 boxes glass, T. S. Glaister
1 case toys, T. Hale
20 bags flour, S. Holmes
6 cases boots, E. Rogers
2 cases books, J. Muller
6 cases stationery, A. J. S. Bank
10 cases woollens, C. J. Muller and Co.
160 bundles iron, 15 kegs nails, 2 casks hardware, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
2 packages lampware, Hoffnung and Co.
1 case webbing, French and Co.
33 cases wines, Fesq and Birrell
33 packages paper, 19 cases stationery, 45 cases fish, 4 bales canvas, 1 bale twine, J. E. Ives
10 cases cheese, 1 bale cotton, 5 barrels tapioca, Harrison and Attwood
1 case witneys, G. Lorking
1 case clothing, 3 cases hats, R. Gray
2 cases drapery, 2 cases haberdashery, 2 cases bonnet shapes, Alcock, Brothers
4 casks zinc, 61 casks white lead, 5 casks fuze, 37 casks colours, 10 hogsheads oil, 1 case pumps, 1 case gold leaf, 3 casks glue, 2219 bars 493 bundles 19 plates iron, Friend and Co.
6 puncheons rum, 20 hogsheads 30 quarter-casks brandy, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
6 hogsheads brandy, 2 hogsheads sherry, Royal Hotel Company
3 cases books, R. Blair
4 packages fireworks, J. Abrahams
7 cases blue, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
310 bags salt, 200 boxes candles, 172 cases oilstores, 13 barrels raisins, R. Miller
70 packages drapery, &c., J. Powell
16 cases lampware, E. T. Fels
200 casks, 100 hogsheads beer, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
5 packages woodware, J. Perry
10 cases candles, A. Fairfax and Co.
18 casks vinegar, D. J. Monk
16 bales hessians, Colonial Sugar Co.
100 half-barrels gunpowder, Tucker and Co.
50 packages boots, 459 packages dried fruits, Parbury, Brothers
33 packages drapery, &c., J. F. Macdonald
25 hogsheads 25 quarter-casks rum, 26 quarter-casks 250 cases 10 hogsheads brandy, 2 hogsheads 107 quarter-casks wine, 8 quarter-casks whisky, 200 cases ale, 60 cases champagne, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
2 cases saddlery, J. Brush
61 cases wine, 21 quarter-casks brandy, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.
19 packages saddlery, &c., 4 cases ironwork, R. Binnie
1 case cots, D. Roberts
18 packages pipes, E. T. Penfold
981 iron pipes, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd
2 packages furniture, D. Mackenzie
21 cases drapery, D. Jones and Co.
24 cases drapery, 13 cases candles, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
250 bars 5 bundles iron, 10 kegs nails, J. Keep
2 cases pills, 1 case pipes, Myers and Solomon
5 packages tobacco, E. T. Penfold
7 hogsheads oil, 1 case gold leaf, 8 casks putty, J. Green
10 cases chicory, 10 barrels currants, 25 boxes raisins, T. J. Stutchbury
1 case cutlery, S. A. Jennings
8 cases confectionery, Wright and Smith
200 boxes sperms, 104 casks beer, 12 cases wine, Allan, Street, and Norton
18 packages drapery, A. Hordern and Sons
2 packages boots, 1 case wool, Parrot, Brothers
40 kegs alum, 8 cases salt, Row's Store
32 cases oilstores, Giffard and Bros
3685 oz 10 dwts 18 grs gold, Union Bank
4 packages drapery, Cohen, Brothers, and Co.
115 drums oil, 4 cases varnish, 1 box gold leaf, 40 packages paint, T. Edens
21 cases drapery, Perry, Brothers
10 packages saddlery, H. C. Brookes
1 case saddlery, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd
20 cases stationery, 23 bales paper, D. Nichols
1 package tubing, Talbot and Son
8 cases fancy goods, E. Davis
1 case leather, Hibbert and Wright
2 casks paint, A. Borthwick
11 cases fancy goods, Jacobs and Co.
4 cases umbrellas, 7 cases trimmings, 15 cases hats and caps, H. Woolnough and Co.
2 cases books, J. Fussell
2 cases leather, M'Kinlay
2 cases instruments, W. Mac Donnell and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 4.—City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—Sussex, for London; Wave, Alcandra, for Newcastle; John Temperley, for Sydney.

May 5.—Moravian, for London.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
May 5.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MAY 6.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Bowen	SE. Fine			
Clermont	S. Fine			
Waverley	SSE. Fine			
Nebo	SE. Fine			
Rockhampton	SE. Fine			
Hawkwood	NE. Fine			
Maryborough	Calm. Fine			
Gayndah	SE. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Fine	30·398		S. Fine.
Toowoomba	NW. Fine			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	E. Fine			SE. Fine
Grafton	SW. Fine			ENE. Cloudy
Glen Innes	SE. Fine			W. Fine
Armidale	E. Cloudy			E. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Cold			SE. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Maitland	SW. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Newcastle	SW. Cloudy			S. Cloudy
Windsor	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Sydney	SW. Fine			SE., light. Clear
South Head	SW. Fine			SE. Fine
Wollongong	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Bathurst	SSW. Fine			W. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Dull
Orange	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Forbes	SE. Fine			S. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Dull
Urana	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Deniliquin	W. Overcast			SW. Cloudy
Hay	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Dull			Calm. Fine
Balranald	Calm. Clody			Calm. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine, cool			SE. Fine, clear
Wentworth	S. Cloudy			SW. Dull
Goulburn	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Araluen	SE Fine			Calm. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm Cold			W. Cloudy
Cooma	SE. Fine			SE. Cold
Yass	Calm Dull, fog			Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Cold			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	SSE. Frosty, cold			NW. Dull
Albury	NE. Cloudy, cold			Calm. Fine
Bombala	NE Cold			NE. Dull
Fort Stephens	SW. Raining			SW. Raining.
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	NE. Fine			
Queenscliff	NNW. Fine	30·464	49·6	
Cape Schank	NNE. Dull, hazy	30·45	53·	
Cape Otway	W. Fine, cloudy	30·15	58·	
Portland	Calm. Fine	30·165	58·	
S. AUSTRALIA.		30·470	68·	
Guichen Bay	NW. Dull			
Adelaide	ENE. Fine	30·40	57·8	
M'Donnell Bay	NW. Dull	30·364	60·	

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h.p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100; Cloudy sky, 0 to 10; Ozone, 0 to 10; Electricity, 0 to 90. }

MAY 4TH, 1868, CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·504	54·0	87	W.	0·2		0	0·00	
P.M. 3	·457	64·0	64	S.	0·7	12	0		
„ 9	·510	56·9	89	WNW.	0·1	5	0		
Mean ...	30·490	58·3	80·0		0·5	9	0·0		3·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·032.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum.......... Minimum.......... } { Sun—maximum .... Grass—minimum .... }

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 64·9.

Total rainfall from January 1st to May 5th = 21·88 inches.

Annual average of the preceding nine years 50·99 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

MAY 5TH, 1868, CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY ...	155	30·473	55·3	90	W.	0.3	0	66·5	49·3	0 00
GRAFTON ...										
NEWCASTLE.	109	30·300	58·3	99	SW.	1·0	8	67·8	56 1	0.00
SOUTH HEAD	267	30·227	55·6	81	SW.	0·2	8	74 0	50·6	0·41
KIANDRA ...	4640	25·787	33 2	72	SSE.	1 0	8	56·1	18·9	0 00
DENILIQUIN	410	30·130	50·0	93	W.	1·0	5	72 1	40 7	0 00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR MAY 6TH.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	6 43	5.9	Full Moon	7th
Moon	5.22 p.m.	5.22 a.m.	Last quarter	15th
Mercury ...	5.37 a.m.	4.47 p.m.	New Moon	22nd
Venus	10.29 a.m.	7.51 p.m.	First quarter	29th
Mars	4.31 a.m.	3.55 p.m.		
Jupiter	3.18 a.m.	3.16 p.m.	Moon's age, 13·2 days.	
Saturn	6.18 p.m.	8.6 a.m.		

High Water at Fort Denison, a.m., 7 h. 52 m.; p.m., 8 h. 12 m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Waggonette; at 12, Fat Sheep; at Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses: at Annandale Yards, at 2, Fat Cattle.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Annandale Yards, at 3 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. R. RISHWORTH.—On the premises, Cypress Cottage, Cook's River Road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Engravings, Furniture, Cutlery, Camera, Lithographic Press, Sausage Machine, Books, Sundries, &c.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Slops; at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Slops, Hosiery.

J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Perfumery, Matches, Ink, Fancy Goods, Fireirons, Concertinas, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Brigantine Willing Lass, Salt, Sardines, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Preserved Provisions, Cheese, Bacon, Hams; at the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Battens, Palings, Shingles, &c.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM AND CO.—At Alger's Bond, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco and Cigars.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte; at Hyde Park, at half-past 2 o'clock, Timber.

S. JAY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Manchester Goods, Shirts, Clothing, Stays, Mercery, &c.

RAYNES, TREEVE, AND CO.—At Mort's Rooms, at 11 o'clock, two Houses, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo; Two Houses, Little Campbell-street, Surry Hills; Land, at Botany and St. Peter's, Cook's River; the Wyoming Estate, Brisbane Water.

GRISDALE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Clothing, Watches, Jewellery, Sundries, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Jewellery, sundries, &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868.

WE have thought, while it was possible, we should best serve the colony by ignoring the statements and rumours which have often reached us—that letters, threatening life and property, have been addressed to various persons, ecclesiastical and civil. There are crimes and follies which are some times better unknown. Men of weak intellect and corrupt hearts are induced to perpetrate offences against Divine and human laws, by the hearsay that such have been committed. There is a seduction in evil example, and it requires judgment to know whether it is better to pass by special forms of wrong-doing in silence or to proclaim them to the world. We may, however, profess our profound conviction that, for the most part, letters of this class are written without any other purpose than to create alarm. Upon the minds of men, however, who possess any degree of moral courage, and who have committed their souls in well-doing to a faithful CREATOR, these, as well as other possibilities perilous to life, occasion no more anxiety than they deserve. There are persons who, from nervous temperament or past associations, are not so easily quit of the impressions created by an anonymous letter, especially to the members of a family who think of it with far more solicitude than the person who is the object of menace. It is quite within the power of an assassin, in heart though not in hand, to create many painful hours, and many groundless apprehensions. We are persuaded, however, that could the writers of anonymous letters be ordinarily seen, they would be found to be foolish apprentice boys and dissipated clerks, and sneaking bigots, persons whose only idea can be mischief, having no moral and intellectual capacity to do good. These persons enjoy the malignant satisfaction of occupying the time of those who would disdain a moment's intercourse with them, and of exciting rumours which perhaps they may hope to hear. This scheme of letter writing is to some an indulgence of malignant vanity, while others of a somewhat different taste take pleasure in writing and showing threatening letters—addressed to themselves!

The wisest thing any public man can do who receives a felonious letter is to make the police cognisant of the fact. Even letters containing threats, that would not involve any serious punishments, may well be confided to the same hands, for people in the habit of writing threatening letters do not confine themselves to one object or one sort of scribbling. The excitement of practice creates a certain tendency which grows into an irreclaimable habit. We have little doubt that if threatening letters were compared a detection of the writers would in many cases be accomplished. It is exceedingly difficult to write at any length without forgetting the precautions necessary to avoid discovery.

Those who write anonymous letters upon any subject are commonly scoundrels. There may be conceivable cases where an honest man would have recourse to this method of conveying important knowledge which could be confirmed by inquiry, but not directly imparted without great inconvenience. These cases are extremely few. For the most part, the writers of anonymous letters are base-hearted men—essentially mean—incapable of any manly confidence. People in public positions usually treat all such communications with contempt. They think as little of a letter as of the oral abuse uttered by a mischievous fool. We of course have our share of such letters. It is not one class only that come under this condemnation. We have, for instance, of late received them from persons calling themselves "Fenians" and "Orangemen," but indicating a spirit so perfectly alike that it might be imagined they were struck with the same die.

The word "diabolical" commonly forms one of the titles of the DEVIL. "Striking across," or "striking behind," is the proper interpretation of the word, and no term better expresses the character of an anonymous slanderer and intending assassin. Our readers have noticed that some of these threatening letters have really expressed a purpose which has been attempted. We all know that in parts of Ireland assassination is one of the weapons of social war. The evidence laid before the British Legislature proves that this was not an uncommon crime in Tipperary. The murderer is hired—brought from a distance, set upon his prey. He performs his covenanted work, is covered by the fears or complicity of the peasantry, through whom he makes his retreat, and finally disappears from public view. It is not, however, always that these crimes are committed with much caution, and their discovery is not impossible or uncommon. Some footprint is traced; some article is left behind; some word is dropped, and the criminal is brought to justice. Mrs. HALL, in her interesting work on Ireland, gives an example of the detection and punishment of a person who had been compelled to undertake this wicked work in an agrarian quarrel. His little son had been taught to write and had a copy book. From this book in an evil hour the unwilling assassin tore a leaf. Part of this answered to the wadding found near his victim, and so the guilt of the offender was brought home to him. A man who ventures upon a course of crime calculates upon his own power of destroying all traces of its commission. Some unnoticed watcher may witness his stealthiest movement. A cry may escape him in his sleep. In the trepidation or forgetfulness of the action he may leave some trace to the justice of his country. This detection of the criminal, unless society in large sections be banded together to support him, is almost certain. No doubt there are multitudes who in the savage passion of religious or political fanaticism would inflict bodily harm, or even destroy life itself. But the knowledge and belief that a solitary crime cannot guard all the avenues of detection any more than a conspiracy for its perpetration hold in check the malice of the wicked, and induce them to pause before they threaten, and much more before they perpetrate deeds that may forfeit their lives.

However we may disdain the system of anonymous and threatening letters, we greatly regret that we should find any traces of it in this country. How utterly un-English, is known to every one who has moved in Great Britain. There a man will go to the poll prepared, if attacked with violence—half humourous, half brutal—to do his part to resist, with his fists or a stick, and put down assailants. But the knife, the pistol, the deadly weapon—such a thing has scarcely ever made its appearance in the warfare of party. No doubt the increased perfection of all classes of deadly weapons has made them objects of curiosity, and therefore of more common handling than they were twenty or thirty years ago. The existence of the indefinite apprehensions created by the idea of lurking enemies alone induces men to carry these means of self-protection, and they indicate the impotence of the laws and the barbarism of the people. What a miserable wretch is such an assassin who provoked by no oppression,—free among the free, and enjoying all the benefits of law and government equally with the rest,—because he cannot have his own way or put down opinions which he does not hold, creeps from his den with the stealth of a panther, and springs upon his unsuspecting neighbour. We knew of no assurance against such enemies save that their power is infinitely less than their malice, that the spirit of the assassin is commonly that of a coward, and that it often betrays him into the hands of justice.

IT is said that you have only to scratch the skin of a Russian and you come upon the Tartar, of the American and you find the Indian. In fact the tiger of savagery lies nearer the surface of civilisation than any of us would care to confess. The foremost nations of Europe turn with contempt from the senseless and enormous expense, and the cruel institutes to which the Chinese stand committed by their Ancestral worship; but it is questionable whether their own lavish expenditure upon the machinery of destruction is any more sensible, if it be not, indeed, most inconsistently opposed to the precepts of the religion they profess to hold so sacred. We must, however, legislate for the world as it is, we must take things as we find them. The nursery will have its scrimmages, the school its fights, the workshop its "mills," and the world its battles. Selfishness ascends from infancy to manhood, and displays itself in each stage of life according to its strength; and finally does its worst when its power is greatest and its habit most confirmed. One stands aghast in the contemplation of two contiguous nations meeting in deadly combat to rectify a boundary. Had it been instead the defining of the boundaries of a garden, in any one of the hostile States, between any two of the combatants, there might have been a few words, perhaps a scuffle, certainly not bloodshed; but ten to one the whole affair would have been settled by a magistrate, the defendant and plaintiff walking amicably home together after the delivery of judgment. That it is not so is matter for profound regret: but we must accept the fact, and as we find it necessary to protect ourselves by police against cutthroats and burglars, we must, by means of soldiers, protect ourselves against enthroned robbers and cutthroats who move armies to do their shameful work. So long as there is the sordid grasper who will clutch, without respect for the necessities or the rights of others, as much as his strength will permit, there must be struggle, and battle, and strife, for even though the unselfish should be able to bear with unlifted hand the spoiling of their own goods, they could not stand by tamely to witness the foul usage of the weak and innocent. This being the state of things, we must of course defend our houses with bolts and bars, revolvers, and bull dogs, and our shores with fortifications, stationary and movable.

The fashion of this defence occupies a great deal of attention just now. It is astonishing to witness what has been done during the last ten years. One class of inventors set to work to improve the gun, and obtained such long range and precision of aim with it, that no wooden ship could come within a distance whence she could cast a shell with any destructive effect to a land structure, without herself being riddled. Armour-plating was no sooner suggested than rapidly applied, and then ensued a struggle, very profitable to the inventors, but terribly costly to the country, as to which should succeed best, the armour-plate maker in constructing a complete defence, or the gun-maker in constructing a complete destroyer of that defence. Manufactories were erected to forge guns and shot by one party, aided by Government or alone; while the other fell-to to plate old hulls, to construct ships' sections, and formidable shields, upon which these guns were to do their worst. Sometimes the guns beat the armour, sometimes the armour the guns; and after every engagement the engineers went to work again, and the country had the—engineers to pay. There were Armour Plate Commissions, and Gun Commissions, and great field days, and the rest of the world heard the cannonading, and watched the result, silently blessing themselves that they could reap the advantages without paying the cost. They were not, however, long mere spectators, but soon began to pound away at sections and shields, to make guns, taking care, at the same time, to conduct their affairs with a little more secrecy, until now gunners and armourers of the same country are not only engaged against each other, but each nation is endeavouring to stand first in the manufacture of deadly weapons.

Our attention has only recently been directed to the advance attained in the armour plates of vessels; and we see where England stands in this matter by two late samples of her skill—the Hercules for herself, and King William for the Prussian Government. In the Hercules we perceive a marvellous combination of sea-going properties, with bastion-like power. She is as fine in her lines as a mail boat, and yet her sides are 54 inches thick, 11 of these being of wrought iron. Her speed will be equal to 14 knots an hour, although her displacement of water, when fitted for sea, will be no less than 8530 tons. Twenty years ago it would have been deemed impossible to float such a mass, but there she sits with the gracefulness of a China clipper. The armourer for a time has won a stage in the race, for as yet we have no guns to penetrate her welded sides. But in America they have the Rodman, smooth and rifled, and this fact will send the British Armstrongs, and Whitfields, and Mallets to their forges again to construct 40-ton guns to cast 1000 and 1200 pounders.

But the building of huge ships with powerful armaments—for instance the King William will cast at each broadside four and a half tons of metal—necessitates the defence of the shore defences. To withstand the force of 600 lb. and 1000 lb. projectiles all that is visible of modern forts must be protected with iron like the ship sides; and now great experiments are being made as to the thickness of the covering required. Up to December last there was no ship armed with a 600-pounder. Nine-inch 250 pounders were the heaviest. But as the Americans have the 15-inch gun which will penetrate an 8-inch iron target with a 60 lb. charge of powder and a 480 lb. projectile, we may imagine what would be done with a heavier charge by that or a 20-inch gun, which is in existence, or even by the 30-inch Rodman, which is now in course of construction. Give the latter a 200 lb. charge and a 1000-pounder shot, and what would be the result? The Americans are testing their guns against their forts, or at least against model sections of their strongest works, and a great trial of strength is coming off, of which we shall soon hear. In England they are not indifferent to this subject, and experiments against sections of their own forts have been made with the American Rodman gun. Further experiments are designed with an actual section of the Plymouth Fort, the guns to be used being the English 600 pounder and the Rodman, the projectiles being of Palliser's chilled metal, and the distance 200 yards. As affects the building and arming of forts there are these considerations—the construction of them so that their parts shall be interchangeable; that they shall be capable of being strengthened by the addition in future years of such extra plates as any increase in the size of artillery may necessitate; that they shall be capable of bearing, and admit of the working of, the largest known guns; that the embrasures should be proportionately few, and at the same time reduced to the smallest practicable size by the adoption of muzzle-pivoted guns. As yet we may watch these operations from a distance; presently the engineers may be inventing and counterworking at our cost.

ST. JOHN'S NEW CHURCH AND SCHOOL, KENT-STREET.—It is announced that the foundation-stone of this Church will be laid to-day by Archbishop Polding.

FENIANISM AT GERINGONG.—A correspondent who signs himself "Shoalhaven," lauds the loyalty of the residents in the district from which he takes his name, and utterly repudiates Geringong as forming portion of the Shoalhaven district. This offending locality is in the Kiama, and not the Shoalhaven police district and electorate.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the committee of this association was held at the Volunteer Brigade Office yesterday afternoon, Major Shepherd in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the hon. secretary reported that he had written to Colonel Ward, by the last mail via Panama, to request him to procure a suitable shield as a trophy of the three successive victories of the Riflemen of this colony in the intercolonial contests; also a number of small models of the shield as souvenirs of the contests, for presentation to the successful competitors. Some discussion took place in reference to the inscription for the shield, and it was determined eventually to leave the matter in the hands of the sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Walter Lamb, Mr. H. C. Dangar, and Mr. F. C. Brewer, who were appointed some weeks since to make all the necessary arrangements for procuring the shield. A letter was then read from Colonel Richardson, requesting to be informed whether the association intended to confine its prize competitions to efficient volunteers, &c. The feeling of the members present was unanimously in favour of confining the Volunteer matches to efficient Volunteers, and a deputation, consisting of Major Shepherd, Major Goodlet, and Ensign Strong, was appointed to wait upon Colonel Richardson in regard to the subject. The meeting then adjourned to 4 o'clock on Monday next.

MRS. MEILLON'S CONCERT.—On Saturday evening next, Mrs. John Meillon will give her first public concert at the Masonic Hall, York-street. This lady, it will be remembered, performed with unqualified success at an invitation concert given in the Exchange, at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was present, and remained until the close of the programme. Mrs. Meillon's performance on the pianoforte elicited from her distinguished patron a very flattering opinion of her abilities as a musician, and the Duke was himself a performer of some excellence, and, moreover, an enthusiast in the art, and must have heard the best executants of the day. The selections, we are informed, will be of the popular and classical schools, and the *bénéficiaire* will be assisted by artists of talent, both vocal and instrumental. His Excellency the Governor and the Countess of Belmore have signified their intention of being present on the occasion. It may be mentioned that his Royal Highness, through his equerry, sent a letter of thanks to the committee who arranged the invitation concert at the Exchange, for the choice (and well-executed) programme provided on that occasion.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for the election of office-bearers for this society was held last evening, at the Bathurst-street schoolroom. Mr. John Davies, president, occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks congratulated the members on the very flourishing condition of the society, and the success which had attended its operations during the past year. The election of officers was then proceeded with. Mr. John Davies was re-elected president, for the fourth time; Mr. Hugh M'Millan was re-elected vice-president; Mr. James Graham was re-elected secretary; Mr. Samuel Kippax was re-elected treasurer; and Mr. R. Ball was re-elected assistant-secretary; Messrs. W. Coulter, Robert Veseys, and F. B. Davidson were elected trustees.

ESSAY ON LEECHES.—We have just received a useful little work under this title, from the pen of Mr. R. P. Negus, leech conservator of Melbourne. It contains a great deal of information with regard to the leech itself, its habitat, diseases, &c., and also respecting the way in which it is to be caught, preserved, and transported. The book will render good service by drawing attention to the importance and value of the trade in leeches, and by giving the best means of procuring them.

THE ABORIGINES.—During the last week (says the *Wagga Wagga Express*) the blacks have mustered in great force, and it has not infrequently happened that the pathways have been regularly blockaded by huddled groups rather the reverse of picturesque, and chiefly composed of recumbent gins elegantly dressed in last year's blankets, intermingled with dusky tribes of jabbering imps of every shade, from sooty-black to whitey-brown, and surrounded by whole packs of lean and mangy curs of every variety of mongrel breed. These sable remnants of the aboriginal lords of the soil would, no doubt, appear to remarkable advantage upon canvas, or at a considerable distance to leeward in the bush, but they are not desirable ornaments on the footpaths of the town, and the nearer they are approached the less inviting do they appear, and the less is their neighbourhood relished by the nose. Distance, in their case, would certainly lend enchantment to the view, that is if, after once having seen them, it is possible to conceive anything enchanting about them at all. The annual dole of a Government blanket a-piece was delivered to them yesterday, by the Police Magistrate, and to this cause we believe the present gathering is due. The more talkative of these gentry inform us that it is their intention to hold very shortly a grand corroboree in the neighbourhood of the town, and that large numbers of the blacks from the Murray, Lachlan, and other distant localities, are now on their way here to take part in the ceremony. It is seldom that in this part of the country one of these aboriginal ceremonies upon a large scale can now be witnessed, and we doubt not that the forthcoming celebration will be largely attended by the curious of the neighbourhood.

BRIDGES OVER THE MURRUMBIDGEE.—The recent vote of the Assembly for the erection of an iron bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee has produced an article in the *Wagga Wagga Express* on the influence which the new bridge will exercise on the cattle trade which now passes through Wagga Wagga. The new bridge will be a free one, and as the lower river districts are about as good for the drover's purpose as the Wagga Wagga route, it is expected that the new approach to the Melbourne markets will command the preference of stockowners and drovers. The *Express* fears that the Wagga trade will thus slip away, and urges the necessity for having free bridges at Wagga Wagga, Dubbo, and Wellington, in order to prevent the passage of cattle from being monopolised by any one place. Our contemporary suggests that it would only be fair for the Government to purchase the rights of the Wagga Wagga Bridge Company, so as to open the bridge for free use. Failing a free bridge, it is urged that the tolls ought to be lowered.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—The following narrative is from the *Wagga Wagga Express*:—A short time since, a shepherd residing near Mundarlo took out with him one morning his little child of under three years of age. The child was weak and ailing, and, after a time, was left at the foot of a tree to play, while the father went to look at a bees' nest. Upon the father's return, the child was nowhere to be seen, and, though the most diligent search was made, not a trace of it could be found. The neighbours, on the following day, joined in the search, and at nightfall again the little one was missing. Some of the men engaged in the search were not bad trackers, and a trinket that the child had possessed was found in the long grass, but still the child itself could not be discovered. For four days and nights, the poor little thing was exposed, without food or drink, to the vicissitudes of the weather, and was then discovered, much weakened, of course, but still well, and far from exhausted. How the existence of a sickly child could be preserved, without food or shelter for such a length of time and at such a season of the year as the present, is a marvel not easily to be accounted for. The child, it appears, had never moved very far from the place where it had been left, and was most probably quietly sleeping in the long grass when the searching parties passed near it.

THE WEATHER.—The drought (says the *Tamworth Examiner* of Saturday) which is creating so much havoc amongst the stock in this district, and which is giving such anxiety to all classes, continues unabated, not a drop of rain having fallen since our last issue, nor are there at present any real signs of an approaching change. Indications do occasionally manifest themselves, but only to create greater disappointment by their sudden disappearance. What the consequences will be should this month pass over as did the last, it is impossible to tell. Farming operations are at a complete stand-still; the ground is as hard as iron, and ploughing is out of the question, notwithstanding that the season is far advanced for commencing this description of labour. Feed for stock is not merely scarce—it is invisible, and the light frosts which now almost nightly occur, indicate pretty clearly the probability of their setting in permanently before rain falls, and so completely shut out the hopes of all supply of winter feed for stock. Travelling for the sake of water and grass is now becoming common among stockholders, to the annoyance and probable ruin of their more fortunate neighbours. How it will all end it is impossible to say, but certainly a season like the present has not overtaken this district for many years.

LENTON AND SMITH'S JAPANESE.—The uninterrupted success which has marked the entire engagement, at the Prince of Wales, of the Japanese and European Troupe, organised by Messrs. Lenton and Smith, has notably been something extraordinary, although the nature of the entertainments provided has necessarily been such as to render it very difficult, if not almost impossible, adequately to describe them. To attempt to give an exact description of any one of these many performances, in which are presented perilous feats, sleights of hand, and manifestations of a skill which it must have taken years of painful application to acquire, has, for the most part, been out of the question. Any such elaboration would either be altogether unintelligible, or, if understood, would most certainly fail to give the slightest idea of the ease and art exhibited. The ordinary vocabulary of a newspaper writer may become fairly exhausted in common places, and yet no idea whatever be given of what is so much a novelty as the character of these performances. It can only be understood by those who have seen them, what these Japanese can really do. In top-spinning, perilous ascents, marvellous tricks with pieces of paper, balancing, tumbling, and such like, these Japanese far surpass any artists of the kind who have ever made their appearance in Sydney; whilst the apparent *ease* with which all is done, very materially heightens the effect. The ladder feat and the feat described as the "Bamboo on shoulder" are beyond all doubt the most wonderful things of the sort that were ever publicly witnessed in New South Wales, or any other country—with the exception perhaps of one other thing presented—the elegant and most extraordinary feats of Cuts-who-Gero upon the slack rope. Although the engagement of the troupe at the Prince of Wales has now drawn to a close, a very large and well pleased house assembled there yesterday evening—their last night—when the performances were for the benefit of the Prince Alfred Hospital Fund. By the kind permission of Colonel Waddy, and the officers of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment, the band of the 50th were in attendance, and performed the overture in Der Freischutz, selections from the opera of L'Africaine, and other choice compositions. Besides the attraction of the performances of Gengero, Sagero, Motaro, Che-o-Kitchie, Cho-Nos-Kee, and the inimitable Cuts-who-Gero, the marvellously-trained monkeys of Signor Ferari excited much astonishment in the minds of those who had never before seen them, whilst those queer little weird creatures elicited much hearty merriment from all. Nor must the active feats of the lithe and graceful acrobats Frank, John, and Herberte, be passed without well-merited encomiums. The amount which Messrs. Lenton and Smith have been enabled to hand over to the Hospital Fund for last night, after paying all necessary expenses, is, we understand, about sixty-two pounds, a handsome memento of the visit of the Japanese to Sydney. The performances were under the patronage of the Governor, the Earl of Belmore; but, from indisposition his Excellency was unable to be present.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquiry respecting the death of a woman, named Elizabeth Daly, was held before the City Coroner, at his office, yesterday. From the evidence, it appeared that deceased was a native of Ireland, about 40 years of age, and was a woman of very drunken habits. On Saturday morning she went to the house of Mrs. Williams, in Phillip-street; she was in a half-delirious state, and her body was all of a tremble; Mrs. Williams, who had known her for some time, allowed her to remain, and supplied her with food; on Monday morning she became quite delirious, and said some person was going to cut her throat; Mrs. Williams went to call Dr. Cox, and when she returned she found her dead. Dr. Cox stated, from information he had received, on inquiry he found deceased had been labouring under violent excitement and delirium, the result of intemperance, and neglecting herself in her habits, and not taking sufficient nourishment; he lived in the same street and knew her to have been a noisy and disorderly character; in his opinion she died from effusion on the brain, the result of exposure, intemperance, and personal neglect. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned by the jury.—An inquiry respecting the death of a man named Shaw Thomas Dawes was also held before the City Coroner, yesterday, at the Sportsman's Arms, corner of Bourke and Fitzroy streets. Deceased was a carpenter by trade, and about sixty years of age. About eight years ago, while at Nelson, New Zealand, he suffered from heart disease, and was under medical treatment for that complaint. He was in his workshop in Bourke-street on Monday morning, when he was seized with a severe pain in his left side; he took a little peppermint cordial, and shortly afterwards a little brandy and water, and lay down on the sofa in the sitting-room. Mrs. Dawes left the room for about five minutes, and when she returned she spoke to him but received no answer, and he died soon afterwards. Dr. Merryweather stated that deceased was under his treatment about a month since, and from his knowledge of him he was of opinion that disease of the heart was the cause of death. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned by the jury.

GOLD MINERS' ASSOCIATION.—In advocating the formation of a Gold Miners' Association at Grenfell, the *Mining Record* first states the cause why such an association has not yet been formed, and then shows the advantages to be derived from it. It says:—It must be admitted that the gold miners are by no means wanting in intelligence, nor are they, as every one knows, wanting in enterprise, or in a correct understanding of the right means to the end to carry out to advantage their occupation. How comes it then, that while co-operation and unity are becoming more and more the rule of action amongst working men, amongst traders of various kinds, and even in the professions, the gold miner stands alone, content to let things take their course: his wants to be either unknown or uncared for, and to be a stationary being, while the world around him is full of action and life! The only solution to this is his migratory habits which unfit him for acting for any length of time in concert with his fellow miners. He is generally a bird of passage, and is constantly hurrying to and fro in search of the rich find that is some day to set him at rest. This unsettled state has arisen chiefly on account of our diggings in New South Wales being generally in shallow ground or on creeks or rivers, and thus easily worked out. Have we not arrived at a time when, on at least one of our gold-fields, more permanence may be expected? Of all descriptions of gold mining, reefing is almost always the most enduring. It partakes more of the character of copper, tin, or silver mining; and the reef which is worked to advantage to-day, may in ten years hence be worked at some hundreds of feet below the surface, and be as rich as ever. Many reefs in Victoria are being worked to advantage at over 600 feet; and in California, we know of one reef that is paying well at over a thousand feet in depth. There is, therefore, every probability that the Emu Creek gold-field will be a lasting one, and that we have now in this colony a permanent and thriving mining locality. May it not be as well then to consider whether something like co-operation and unity amongst the gold miners themselves and the trading community might not be brought about. . . . If it be true that co-operation and unity are much wanted by the farmers, it may be much more strongly urged that they are requisite for the well-doing of the gold miner. As regards the extraction of the precious metal from quartz, how much has the machine owner and miner yet to learn before he can save even a reasonable proportion of the gold? It is only by the combination of science and capital that we can hope to prevent the enormous waste in the tailings which now takes place in even the best machines.

SORGHUM FLOUR AND BREAD.—A correspondent (says yesterday's *Maitland Mercury*), writing from the Williams River, kindly forwards us a scientific analysis, made in France, of the flour made from sorghum seed, as compared with the flour made from wheat. From this, it appears that in the wheaten flour, the gluten and albumen, and the starch, exceeded the sorghum flour; while the seven per cent. of dextrine present in wheaten flour had no counterpart in sorghum. On the other hand, sorghum flour exceeded wheaten flour in oley, cellulose, and mineral salts matters, and in water. The ashes of the burnt flours corresponded more nearly, wheaten ashes having an excess of magnesia, phosphoric acid, and sulphuric acid; and sorghum ashes an excess of potash, lime, and silica. The result is that sorghum flour has about one-fifth less than wheaten flour of alimentary value. When made into bread, sorghum flour alone would not bind, and made a close heavy bread. But with equal quantities of sorghum and wheaten flour, the bread made was of very good quality. The sorghum seeds yield, on distilling, a very fine return in alcohol. And the black husks of the seed yield a rich red colouring matter, in request in France for woollen and silken fabrics.

A STUPID BUSINESS.—Under this head the *Mining Record* (Grenfell) gives an account of the certainly not very loyal act which led to the rumour that a still more disloyal deed had been committed. That paper says:—On Tuesday morning the little town of the Seven Mile was thrown into commotion in consequence of the effigy of a man having been stuck up in the street over night by some very foolish people. The figure was dressed in a costume intended to represent a uniform, and on the breast of the figure was a paper, on which was written "His Royal Highness the Bull Prince. Three cheers for Ireland. Down with John Bull." At present it is not known who perpetrated this stupid joke, or intended insult, but the police are, we believe, investigating the matter, and have the paper in their possession. This affair is no doubt intended as a retaliation upon those who hung the effigy of O'Farrell on a tree at Grenfell the other day, dressed partly in green, having hoofs for feet, and a tail attached. Both parties have done a most senseless and unwise thing, the one in attempting to put their finger in an affair that was of too solemn a business to be made a joke of, and in addition decorating with a figure with the national colour of a high-minded people, who are naturally very sensitive at the present time at any implied insult, and the other party have equally shown as bad taste in not treating so puerile a matter with silent contempt, or at least not made use of a name in ridicule to give offence to all loyal people, of whatsoever country they may belong. It is to be hoped that the good sense of the public will not countenance any future attempts at these very foolish exhibitions and will unmistakably crush out any attempts to raise a party cry on such a subject.

SCARCITY OF CASKS.—The want of forethought on the part of some of the vignerons to provide casks enough beforehand for the wants of this vintage, will cause inconvenience, if not loss, on some of the vineyards this season. We are surprised that the increasing wants of the district have not ere this induced some enterprising person to set up a cooperage in Albury. There would always be a good deal of repairing to be done, and an intelligent man might notice the probable demand which might arise for new casks, and provide them accordingly.—*Albury Banner.*

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB beg to direct attention to their sale, this day, at the Old Bank of Australasia, at 11 o'clock, of furniture, pianoforte, &c.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

TUESDAY.

THE Hon. H. Parkes arrived here at 8.15 p.m., and will open the Public school to-morrow. One hundred and eighty-two children have already been enrolled on the school books.

In the Assize Court, civil sittings, the case of Lehane v. Hume is still unfinished.

MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY.

The first annual meeting of the Early Closing Association was held to-day. Mr. Service occupied the chair, and the report was regarded as satisfactory.

The Rev. Mr. Higginson has announced that he will preach to-morrow night against lotteries.

When the Assembly met to-day it was adjourned over to to-morrow, a memo. from the Governor having been read to the effect that his Excellency expected to be able to acquaint Parliament to-morrow that a Ministry had been formed.

The list of the new Ministry, as far as it is yet known, includes the names of Sladen, Aspinall, Fellowes, Gillies, Langton, Macdonnell, Service, and Herford.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Verdon as Agent-General for Victoria, in London, from the 1st December next.

Flour remains inactive.

One hundred tierces of tobacco, Eagle brand, were sold privately to-day.

Kerosene has been quitted at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9d.

Seven hundred chests teas, medium, realised 1s. 6d. per lb.

Another Art Union lottery, for the disposal of an estate near Ballarat, has been advertised.

The National Bank has declared a dividend of 10 per cent., with a bonus of one shilling per share. The retiring directors were re-elected.

ARRIVED.—The City of Adelaide (s.).

SAILED.—The Alexandra (s.).

QUEENSCLIFF.

TUESDAY.

SAILED.—Pelham, barque, for London, via Launceston.

The Alexandra (s. for Sydney, passed Queenscliff at 5.30 p.m.

ADELAIDE.

TUESDAY.

At the elections, yesterday, Messrs. Hart and Lewis were returned for the Light district; Messrs. Cheriton and Rogers for Mount Barker; and Messrs. Fisher and Pearce for East Torrens. The result of the Port election is not yet known.

The Treasurer and the Commissioners for Lands and for Public Works have gone on an official visit to the South-eastern district.

The corn market remains unaltered.

SAILED.—The Coorong (s.).

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE and a jury of four.

DOBSON V. RHODES.

The trial of this case, which was commenced on Monday, was resumed and concluded.

It was an action for money lent. The plaintiff was the son-in-law of the defendant, and his case was that he had lent £350 to the defendant's wife (plaintiff's mother-in-law) for the use and with the knowledge of the defendant. The defendant positively denied the debt. The action was first tried on the 26th November last, and was reported in the *Herald* of the following day. A verdict was found at this first trial in favour of the defendant, but a new trial had been granted by the Court—*ex gratia*—upon the ground that a certain portion of the address to the jury from the learned Judge who presided at Nisi Prius, might probably have had the effect of diminishing the plaintiff's chance of obtaining a verdict.

Mr. Salomons appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Butler and Mr. Pilchard for the defendant.

Jurors: Mr. Robert Thompson, of St. Leonards; Mr. William Tucker, of Milson's Point; Mr. George Thorne, of Vaucluse; and Mr. Alexander Thompson, of Lower George-street, Sydney.

The evidence was very conflicting. The plaintiff was a working jeweller, who had married the daughter of the defendant, a publican. The plaintiff's case rested to a great extent upon the evidence of Mrs. Rhodes, his wife's mother, and the wife of the defendant. She declared that she gave him £350 as a marriage portion with her daughter, but had given it some 17 or 18 months before the marriage took place. Subsequently (about a year afterwards) when defendant was building a house and wanted money he got his wife to borrow money for him, and he borrowed this £350 from the plaintiff. The latter, from the time that he had received the money, had simply kept it in a drawer. He lent it readily, taking no acknowledgment, and he made no demand upon the defendant until the latter sold his house (which he had promised not to sell). But the reason he assigned for this was that the defendant was generally drunk, and that so long as the house remained unsold he had no fear of the money. Mrs. Rhodes declared that she had applied the money in paying building accounts, &c., as her husband's agent, and by his authority. The evidence of the plaintiff was substantially the same as that of Mrs. Rhodes, and there was some confirmatory testimony from defendant's son. The defendant's case was in effect that there had been no loan at all, and that this was a mere effort to get out of him all the money he had in hand after the sale of his house. He was positive in declaring that he had never had the money, and that it never could have been expended on his account. He declared that on the occasion of his going to England (some years before) he had left her with ample means, although she soon afterwards obtained an order for separate property under the Deserted Wives and Children's Act. There was some evidence as to the defendant's expenditure for building, to confirm his statement as to the money not having been spent on his account. But the evidence of Mrs. Rhodes was most positive as to its having been so applied. She declared that she had made the money in business (with the assistance of her daughter), during the time she held an order for separate property. There was proof that about the time in question Mrs. Rhodes had as much money as this deposited in a bank. But it was maintained, on the part of defendant, that this money must have been derived from the provision made by defendant for his wife before leaving the colony; and that, therefore, it would not be covered by the order for separate property. The defendant had been several times proceeded against for assault upon his wife, and had once been even sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol for a violent assault of this character. Defendant had been arrested at the plaintiff's instance, as he was about to leave the colony, and, not giving bail, had been confined at Darlinghurst, from whence he was brought to give his evidence. There was a good deal of collateral evidence as to the acts and sayings of the parties.

His HONOR left the case to the jury as one of mere fact—whether the money had or had not been lent in the manner described? And, if lent, whether it was originally derived from profits which Mrs. Rhodes had made while she held an order for separate property, or money (or property) left with her by defendant on his departure from the colony?

After the jury had been absent for over an hour, they returned to Court, and put to his Honor a question to the following effect: If they should be of opinion that plaintiff had got this money and had given it back to Mrs. Rhodes, as alleged, but yet should doubt whether she had expended it for the benefit of Rhodes, what verdict should they give? His Honor told them that if the money was borrowed by Mrs. Rhodes with her husband's authority, he (the husband) would be liable, no matter how it was applied; but that it must have been *bona fide* obtained and lent by plaintiff in the manner alleged. The jury again retired, but after another half-hour's consideration, returned with a request that the Judge's notes of certain portions of the evidence might be read over to them. This was done, and they retired for the third time.

After about a quarter of an hour's further deliberation, they found a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Salomons applied for a stay of execution, but his Honor declined to make any such order.

BANCO COURT.

Before his Honor SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

NELSON AND ANOTHER V. JOSHUA AND ANOTHER.

The trial of this case again lasted all day without being concluded.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Certificates of conformity were allowed to Frances Waugh, Mark Barnett, Martin Joseph Moore, Henry Turnidge, Turfit Middlebrook, John Stephens, and Joseph Preston.

The application of Ah See was refused, an order for account made on the 7th April not having been complied with, nor appealed against, nor excused on oath.

The applications of Michael Kennedy, George Ross, John Scobie, William Lang, George F. Jackson, and John Parker, were struck out for non-attendance.

The rest were adjourned.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of James Bennett, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of Gilfillan and Co., a first meeting. Four debts were proved.

In the estate of Mary Kay, a special meeting. Two debts were proved.

SURRENDER.

William Castle, of Baulkham Hills, labourer. Liabilities, £25 3s. Assets, £6. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

RULE NISI.

Stuart Murray, manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, v. George Waring, of Wollongong, gentleman. Returnable 14th May. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, May 6.—At 10: Robert Peet, first. At 11: George Maidment, special. Charles C. Kemp, William S. Oke, Thomas M'Gregor, William Matchett, Henry Simmonds, George Thrift, single. Gilbert T. G. Parsons, adjourned third. Daniel Maher, adjourned single. John Enfield, William S. Oke, adjourned special. Ehud Gale, adjourned second.

Thursday, 7.—At 10: Samuel Hebblewhite, special. James Christian, first. At 11: James M'Kenzie, Thomas Ride, adjourned single.

Friday, 8.—At 11: Edwin Binney, second. David Wiley, Thomas Anderson, Francis Hill, William Shirley, Edward Thompson, George R. Brown, Richard G. Underwood, single. Walter Beames, adjourned second. Joseph C. Fielding, John Batten, adjourned single. *At Forbes:* George Archer, single. *At Maitland:* Edwin Tipper, second. Daniel Regan, special. *At Goulburn:* James Thompson, special.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, May 12.—At 11: Edward John White, Arthur Cubitt, John Paton, Henry Darling, John Crook, James Starr, Thomas Haslam, John Brady, Francis Ezra Russell, Carson M'Brien, Patrick O'Brien.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Love, Hughes, Murphy, Hordern, Hill, Farnell, Oatley, Hunt, and Pritchard.

Of thirteen prisoners brought before the Bench, three were discharged; four were fined 5s. each for drunkenness; three persons were fined respectively 10s., 20s., and 40s., for making use of obscene language.

Constantine Caprieri was charged with having assaulted with intent, &c., one John M'Guire. The evidence is, of course, unfit for publication. Committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Carroll, on behalf of the prisoner, cross-examined the witnesses, and reserved his defence.

Edward Fyans was charged by John Watts with having threatened to knock his brains out, and was required to enter into a recognisance with two sureties in £20 each to keep the peace six months, or, in default, to be imprisoned for that period.

Emile Lethe was charged by Amelia, his wife, with having assaulted her, and proved her case, but she only asked for protection against future violence. Defendant was ordered to enter into a recognisance with sureties, to keep the peace three months, or to be imprisoned three months.

On the summons paper were twenty-one cases, of which two were dismissed, and five were not prosecuted. William Hennessy was fined 40s. for standing with his omnibus in a public thoroughfare a longer time than was necessary to take up or set down passengers. Joseph Hill was fined 5s. for being at such a distance from his horse and cart, passing along Parramatta-street, as to abandon his control thereof. George Gill was fined 5s., and Bridget Norton 1s., for placing their fruit carts, used as stalls for the sale of fruit, on the carriage way. P. Dalton and W. Renwick were fined 5s. each, and S. Perry was fined 20s., for placing show goods upon or over the footway in front of their shops. Thomas Agnew was fined 5s., for allowing horses to stray and be at large in a public place. In Kelly v. Pegg, for assault, the defendant was fined 10s. In Cahill v. Green, a proceeding under the Tenants' Act to recover possession of premises situated at Chippendale, a warrant was granted, to lie in the office seven days. William Weir, of Pitt-street, butcher, was found guilty of having caused a sheep to be slaughtered upon his premises, and for his offence was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. Charles Brown was fined 40s, for allowing prostitutes to assemble and remain in his public-house. John Darcy, of the Bull's Head, George-street, appeared to answer an information, filed by senior-sergeant Waters, charging him with having abandoned that house as his usual place of abode, in consequence whereof his license should be cancelled. Sergeant Waters deposed that some time in February last, the license of the Bull's Head, was transferred to a person named Darcy, but although he has frequently called at the house, and inquired for him, he has never seen him there. John James, clerk to Mr. Dawson, solicitor, deposed that he frequently called at the Bull's Head to see Mr. Darcy on business, and did not see him; he saw a person named Valentine, who always said that Darcy would be in in a few minutes, and he has waited without avail. John Sheppard, clerk to Mr. Watson, solicitor, deposed that he went five or six times to the Bull's Head to see Darcy on business, but did not find him there. Senior Constable Bremner, stationed at the Glebe, deposed that he knew defendant, and that his place of residence is at the Glebe, about a mile from the Bull's Head Inn and has lived there over two years. Joseph Noble deposed that he has supplied goods for the Bull's Head, and his transactions have ever been with a person named Valentine; he often inquired for Darcy at the hotel, but never saw him—twenty times since February last. For the defence, John Darcy himself deposed that he received the transfer of the Bull's Head on the 31st January, and had been there nearly three or four times every day since, and had passed it ten times every day; acting under the advice of Dr. Muller he took a house of residence in the suburbs for the benefit of his son's health; has dinner and tea at the hotel every day, and keeps two servants there, paying them 10s. a day for their services. By the Bench: Mr. Gordon stocks the house and pays the wages, and he (Darcy) pays Mr. Gordon; Gordon sends what he likes, and never sent an invoice; does not know how much he owes Gordon; never slept at the Bull's Head; the takings of the house are handed to Mr. Gordon, as witness is indebted to him; witness keeps no books, nor did Gordon ever render him an account; Gordon purchased the furniture with the license, and has not yet sold it to him (Darcy). Thomas C. Valentine deposed that he was formerly a publican; that he managed the business of the Bull's Head for Mr. Tollis, the late licensee, and for Mr. Darcy since the license was transferred from Tollis to him; he receives £3 10s a week for the service of himself and wife; defendant takes his meals there sometimes. By Mr. Waters: He and Darcy buy the supplies for the establishment, and Mr. Lewis Gordon pays the bills; the proceeds are paid to Mr. Gordon, to whom defendant is largely indebted. Mr. Roberts (with whom was Mr. Greer) addressed the Bench for the defence, that this is not such an abandonment of the house by defendant as his place of abode as comes within the meaning of the Act, and rendering him liable to a forfeiture of his license—and instanced other publicans who reside with their families away from their place of business. A majority of the Bench were of opinion that the defendant had incurred the penalty of forfeiture, and declared the license to be cancelled. Mr. Roberts gave notice of appeal; whereupon, their Worships directed their order to stand in abeyance until the matter shall be decided at the Quarter Sessions. Defendant to enter into a bond in £20, with two sureties in £10 each, to prosecute the appeal.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Chapman, Hughes, and Renwick have been summoned for Bench duty on Wednesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. T. Dangar, Mr. M. Levey.

Margaret Slattery alias Haynes, brought up on a charge of disobeying a summons for using obscene language within the hearing of persons passing in a public place, was fined 20s. with costs; in default of payment to be imprisoned seven days.

John Doolin, found drunk and disorderly in William-street, Paddington, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

James Brady was fined 1s. with costs, Annie Brady 10s. with costs, and Mary Anne Manning 5s. with costs, for using insulting language—the two first-named towards John Brady, and the latter to Margaret O'Brien.

Alfred Greenfield, charged with using threatening language to James Greenfield, was ordered to enter into sureties to keep the peace for six months; in default to be imprisoned for that period.

Samuel Stephenson, 15, was charged with embezzling 8s., the moneys of John Le Gay Brereton and others, proprietors of the Turkish Baths, Bligh-street, where prisoner was employed in issuing tickets for baths, and receiving payment for the same. It was alleged that the amount in question had been paid and not accounted for. The evidence went to show that there had really been no defalcation on the part of the boy, but that he had by issuing more at a time than one ticket for working men's baths, broken a rule of the establishment, and thus led to suspicion. He was discharged, his Worship, the presiding magistrate, stating that he left the Court without the slightest imputation on his character in reference to the offence alleged.

ERRATUM.—In yesterday's report, in the case of Sawell, steamer Blackbird, and in the sentence "without any list of about thirty passengers who entered the port by this vessel," *for* "entered" *read* "left."

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Burton v. Ainsworth, Malouey v. M'Mahon, Raymond v. Brown, Allen v. O'Neill.

BANCO COURT.—Nelson and another v. Joshua and another, part heard; Mackenzie v. Brookes, De Beer v. Riordan.

IN EQUITY.—Master's Office, at half-past 10 o'clock, Hart v. Simmons and another, to settle report.

DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM COAL.—The Examiner of Coal-fields is actively occupied in opening up a remarkable seam of coal, cropping out in the bed of the creek near the village of Greta, between Harper's Hill and Branxton, and only a short distance from the Great Northern Railway. The waters have been baled out in the creek, and the seam cut into to the depth of nearly nine feet, and there appears yet to be good solid coal below; but what is most remarkable is the fact that the middle of the seam is a rich petroleum or oil coal, and all the other portion of the seam yet opened up appears to be of a rich and almost resinous quality. We shall watch the progress of this work with much interest, and hope to be able to give further information about it in our next.—*Maitland Mercury*, May 5.

IMMIGRATION FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Albury Banner* says:—German immigration from South Australia still goes on. A good many free selections in the neighbourhood have lately been taken up by Germans, and on Monday a string of five more waggons arrived in Albury, laden with several families and their household effects.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Robert Cooper Walker, to be Inspector of Public Charities under the "Public Institutions Inspection Act of 1866,"—to take effect from the 17th ultimo, inclusive. Messrs. William Tunks, M.L.A., Robert Dalzell Ward, Chas. H. Woolcott, and Robert Hunt, as Trustees for the land at St. Leonards dedicated for baths and public recreation. Mr. Samuel Hunt and Mr. Vere Hunt, to be clerks in the Colonial Secretary's Office,—the former from the 1st March, 1867, and the latter from the 6th ultimo, inclusive, respectively. In accordance with the 22nd section of the Public Schools Act of 1866, the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed to form the Public School Boards in connection with the Public schools established at the places specified, viz.:—Iona—Messrs. John M'Phee, John Pearce, and C. B. Green; Rose Valley—Messrs. Irwin Smith, Henry Mitchell, John Milligan, and G. J. Hindmarsh.

COLONIAL ACTS.—The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has intimated, in his despatch of the 29th February last, No. 17, that the Queen will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance in respect of the following Acts, passed by the Legislature of this colony, viz.:—31 Victoria, No. 9: An Act to Facilitate proceedings in Insolvency. No. 10: An Act to amend the Fisheries Act of 1865; Private Acts: An Act to enable Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, Esq., to close certain ways or streets on and over his property, and other land at Waterview Bay, and to establish a new road in lieu thereof; An Act to enable Alfred Reynolds Huntley and John Le Gay Brereton to construct a railway from land near Berrima, belonging to them, to, and to connect the same with, the Great Southern Railway. An Act to incorporate St. Andrew's College as a College within the University of Sydney.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In accordance with the provisions of the Public Schools Act of 1866, section 24, applications have been received for the establishment of Public schools at Gulgong, Saumarez Ponds.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS.—The undermentioned tenders have been accepted by the Government:—Mr. J. Shakespeat, erection of bridge at Vale Creek. Messrs. E. Poulton, and Thomas Binks, erection of police station at One Tree Hill; Mr. Thomas Jackson, additions to Court-house, Orange; Mr. Joseph Smith, repairs to Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.

MAGISTRATE.—His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct that the name of Mr. James Andrew Tait, of Dubbo, be substituted for Mr. James Tait, of Dubbo, in the list of Magistrates for the colony, as notified in the *Government Gazette* of the 21st February last.

APPROACHING LAND SALES.—Crown lands have been advertised in the *Government Gazette*, for sale at the undermentioned places and dates:—Armidale—Wednesday, 27th May. Bombala—Wednesday, 27th May. Carcoar—Wednesday, 27th May. Deniliquin—Wednesday, 27th May. Gunnedah—Wednesday, 27th May. Hartley—Wednesday, 27th May. Hay—Wednesday, 27th May. Moama—Wednesday, 27th May. Newcastle—Friday, 29th May, Saturday, 30th May. Nowra—Wednesday, 27th May. Queanbeyan—Wednesday, 27th May. Walcha—Saturday, 30th May. Wentworth—Wednesday, 27th May, 1868.—*Gazette*, No. 98.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

UP to 6 o'clock last evening (says the *Argus* of Friday), no member of either House had been entrusted with the task of forming an administration. His Excellency it was understood, was waiting the result of certain negotiations which were in progress with the view of ascertaining how many members of the Council would pledge themselves to vote for the Darling grant in a separate bill. Of the precise result of the negotiation we are unaware. Many would vote for the grant in this manner who would not sign a document pledging them to such a course, and there is little doubt that, if the vote of £20,000 were sent up in a separate measure, it would be passed.

On Thursday morning, about 3 o'clock, information was received at the Footscray police station, that Mr. Thomas Rafferty, a farmer residing a short distance from Upper Footscray, had been found dead near his house. It appears that the deceased and a man servant had gone to Melbourne on the previous day, and were returning with a horse and dray laden with oats, both of the men (it is supposed) being in a state of intoxication. The servant brought the horse to his master's house in the middle of the night, and stated that he had fallen asleep upon the road, and on his awaking, he saw the horse close to him, and took charge of it. Search was then made for the dray and the missing man. The former was found a short distance from the premises, and close to it was lying the deceased with his neck broken, a wheel of the dray, to all appearance, having passed over his head. An inquest will be held upon the body this day (Friday).—*Argus*, May 1.

"The vicissitudes attending the occupation of mining in this colony have often furnished a fruitful topic for journalists to descant upon. In the Ovens district," says the *Ovens Spectator*, "we have had several striking, and sometimes painful, illustrations of these sudden reverses of fortune. A short time back it was notified in the Press that Mr. Johnson (the once wealthy employer of mining labour at the Woolshed, who used to pay £350 a week in wages, and whose partner rode into Beechworth with his horse shod with gold) was insolvent. This week another case of misfortune—at least equally sad—has come before the notice of the public. On Monday morning two decent-looking children were brought before the Beechworth Police Court as destitute children in order that they might be sent to the Industrial School. Their father—who died last month—was a well-known resident at the Woolshed, a miner; and, strange to say, the owner of a claim which has yielded more diamonds than all the rest of Australia taken together. Some time back poor Trim showed the present writer no less than eleven diamonds taken from his claim, and we understand that there were two more which had been sold. It would sound strange, perhaps, to the ears of 'new chums,' to be told that the owner of a claim at the Woolshed, which had already yielded thirteen diamonds, besides a large quantity of gold, should have died leaving his family destitute."

A very shocking accident which resulted in the instantaneous death of a lad named Alfred Stone, occurred at the plant of the Sir William Don Company, Ballarat, on Wednesday morning. Stone, who was about seventeen years of age, was employed at the buddles, of which there are two, and it appears that having to oil the pinion and crown wheels, he passed over from one buddle to the other without going down one ladder and up another, as was usually done. He placed one foot on the crown-wheel, and not stepping off it quickly enough, the pinion-wheel caught him, and he was whirled round. A man working in the buddle-house heard deceased cry out once, and on seeing his position threw the machinery out of gear. The lifeless body then fell into the buddle, and it was found that the deceased had been almost cut completely through the middle. Another fatal accident occurred at the ground of the Hand and Band on Wednesday afternoon, when a man unnamed fell down the shaft, and died shortly afterwards.

NEW ZEALAND.

By the Novelty we have received Auckland papers to the 25th April.

The *Weekly Herald* of the 18th says:—The comparative statement of the exports and imports of the several provinces of New Zealand for the year 1867, which we recently published, show a lamentable falling off in the trade and prosperity of the colony. Those persons who hold with the doctrine that for a country to be prosperous its exports should at least equal, if they do not exceed, its imports, will, we suppose, see nothing for regret in the figures contained in the statement alluded to,—but really this is far from being the case. There appears a decrease in the imports of 1867 on those of the preceding year of £550,286, and an increase on the exports of the same year of £124,704. In Auckland the decrease in importation amounts to no less a sum than £301,693. These figures speak of decay in trade and prosperity, and were it not for the Thames gold-field, the influence of which is already beginning to be felt upon the trade of Auckland, we should look with something like dismay at the table of returns. Increased population should bring increased imports, but this has not been the case, and not only in one or two, but it would seem, in all provinces alike, and therefore must be attributed to some general cause affecting the colony as a whole. Nor have we to go far, we believe, to find that cause. It lies in the excessive Governmental expenditure which is grinding the people of this colony. Just as in America, in spite of protection, the excessive taxation caused by the late war is crippling the productive powers of that country, so, on a smaller scale in New Zealand, we are suffering from similar causes.

His Excellency Sir George Bowen and suite have been visiting all the more important localities in the Northern province. On the 18th he went to Coromandel, and inspected the works of the Hapanga Gold Mining Company; and was subsequently present at a large meeting of natives at Ohinemuri. The natives expressed themselves highly satisfied with his Excellency's visit, and on his departure the usual Maori farewell, "Haere! haere," was given freely and heartily from every direction. Good results are expected to follow the visit, which was most opportune, coming, as it did, immediately after considerable concessions made to the Hau Haus. His Excellency subsequently visited the Bay of Islands, where there was a large gathering of the natives intended to greet the Prince on his proposed visit to that place. Many of these took umbrage at the Governor coming instead of the Prince. The special reporter of the *N. Z. Herald* says: The most important item of news which I have to forward to you is that a rumour prevails here that the great korero which was announced to take place to-morrow, will not be held, as a quarrel has, according to this report, taken place between two native tribes, and fighting, attended with loss of life, has already commenced. The accounts to hand of this affair are as yet very incomplete, if not entirely uncertain, for I have heard that the real cause why the Maories assign for not coming to meet the Governor is, that they have not thought it necessary, they have not had sufficient notice, and that they are altogether disappointed that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh does not intend to visit them. They condescendingly give out that had any member of the Royal Family come to visit them, they would have assembled to welcome him, but that they do not see any occasion to welcome the Governor who is to remain here, and whose friendliness or otherwise to them, they maintain, is not proved.

In his communication of the following day, the writer says:—"There are all sorts of stories current as to the fighting at Hokianga. Names have been given the parties implicated, but for various reasons I may not forward them to you for publication. I believe three persons have been killed, and several more lives may be sacrificed before this communication reaches you. A messenger has been dispatched to the scene of the disturbances. The Hon. Mr. Richmond, I understand, proceeds thither to-morrow morning. It is said that the Rarawas have gone to the scene of the disturbances."

His Excellency was subsequently present at a large meeting of natives at Waitangi, when his address was remarkably well received.

A correspondent of the *Southern Cross* of the 25th writes:—

The native disturbances at Hokianga have hindered the inland expedition. Mr. Richmond, Mr. Barstow, and Mr. Williams are there at present; but the floods have hindered communication with the Bay. I will keep you informed upon the matter, which, at present, looks very serious.

I have just learned that the Rarawas are surrounded by Ngapuhi, who have built five pas to hem them in.

A meeting of the natives was also held at Mongonui to welcome his Excellency. In their addresses they asked for permission to buy powder, and also to be permitted to do battle with the Fenians.

With regard to the Thames Gold-field, the *Herald* says:—At the Thames there seems to be almost universal prosperity. There never probably was a gold-field in which there were so many prizes, so few blanks, and though stone in quantity is not yet being crushed except in few instances, the richer specimens picked out are enabling the miners to jog along comfortably until more machinery is erected. There has been a meeting of natives at Ohinemuri, and, though no determination has been come to by the native owners to open that district, some difficulties that stood in the way of such arrangement have been removed.

The natives of the Napier electoral district have returned a native chief, named Tereha, to the General Assembly. Karaitiana was the first proposed, but the native electors allowed the matter to go by a show of hands, and Tereha was returned by a majority of one. A Maori has also been nominated for election in the Middle Island.

His Lordship the Earl of Pembroke has consented to allow his name to appear as president of the forthcoming Auckland Regatta, and has also given a handsome donation to its funds.

THE POLICE MAGISTRACY.

OPINIONS OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

(*The Wagga Wagga Express.*)

IN the debate in Committee of Supply, in the Assembly, the other night, when the vote for defraying the expenses of maintaining the Courts of Petty Sessions was proposed, Mr. Hart objected to the cost of the Police Magistrates to the county, and declared that their duties ought to be, in a great measure, discharged by the local gentry who might be supposed to possess the confidence of the people in the districts in which they resided, and, in order to test the opinion of the committee, he moved that the name of the first gentleman on the list, the Police Magistrate of Albury, be omitted. Mr. Burns urged that Police Magistrates were appointed in places where they were not required, and thought that the best plan would be to strike a lump sum off and leave to the Government the responsibility of continuing such appointments as might be desirable. Mr. De Salis thought that Police Magistrates were necessary because if properly selected, they had no favouritism. Mr. Lucas believed that half the police magistrates were not required. The question was debated at some length, but the motion of Mr. Hart was ultimately defeated. It is satisfactory to find that the wisdom of the policy of burdening the country with the support of a police magistrate in almost every town in the colony has at last evoked some discussion within the walls of the Legislature. In some towns the presence of these officers is indispensable, but there are numbers of places where they might very well be done without, and where their presence only leads to jealousies, heart-burnings, and ill-will, and where the whole of the duties of the Courts of Petty Sessions could very well be discharged by the local magistracy. In Deniliquin, owing, it is understood, to the unpopularity of the police magistrate with his brother justices, the duties of the Bench are almost entirely abandoned to him. In three or four other towns, urgent representations have lately been made by the people for the removal of these officers, and from these representations it is evident that in these districts, at any rate, the administration of justice has not been improved by the appointment of Police Magistrates. In our own district we have a very large number of resident magistrates perfectly competent, and, as we know by experience during the lengthened absence of Mr. Baylis, perfectly willing to perform all the duties of his office, and of dozens of other places the same thing may be said. In all of these cases, the office should be abolished, and the officers themselves either be removed to other places where their services are more required, or be transferred to other departments of the public service. Retrenchment is a great cry with a large section of the Assembly, and in another Session of Parliament we hope to see it given practical effect to by many much needed reductions in the staff of Police Magistrates.

(*The Albury Banner.*)

The division of 27 to 5 against Mr. Hart's motion for abolishing the administration of law by paid police magistrates shows the hopelessness of the task which that gentleman had set himself. The consideration seems never to have occurred to Mr. Hart that the particular point of "economy" to which his motion referred had long ago been mooted and dismissed as impracticable. The part of a colonial Joseph Hume seems to be the *role* which Mr. Hart is anxious to achieve, and the country would be only too proud if he possessed the ability to follow in the wake of that former without provoking invidious comparison. Discretion, above all things, is wanted in effecting saving in the public expenditure, so that unprofitable outlay may be discriminated from that which is useful or productive, but Mr. Hart seems to have drawn his pen across an item which any ordinary judgment would have pointed out as one of the last to be dispensed with. It is very remarkable that any member of Parliament, and an old colonist to boot, should be so far unacquainted with the varied and onerous duties of a Police Magistrate as to suppose that such work could be equally well done by unpaid Justices of the Peace, who have their own private businesses to look to before anything else; and still more strange is it when we hear it proposed, as Mr. Hart suggested, that this sort of labour might be advantageously undertaken by up-country mayors! We should be glad if the new financial reformers in Sydney would find us up somebody who would be capable at once of attending his own private business, filling the office of Mayor, and then acting as a Police Magistrate in his leisure moments. But setting aside the fact that in a new country there is no class of men who can afford to give away much of their time, there are several other considerations which would individually be weighty enough to put a bona fide look upon any cheese-paring economy like that of Mr. Hart. The liability to favouritism on the part of unprofessional magistrates has been alleged in Parliament as a principal argument against their decisions in cases where their commercial interests might be concerned; whereas a paid officer, being independent of all persons who are brought before him, is left free to dispense the plain sense of the law, and his decisions would consequently command some degree of confidence from this one consideration alone; while it is evident that it is desirable to have the services of gentlemen of better education and social standing than could always be found among Justices of the Peace in small mining and other communities. In many up-country places the Police Magistrate, as the principal representative of the Crown, is the head of local society, and is often looked upon as the natural leader in useful public movements. But if, as Mr. Hart alleges, Police Magistrates are often incapable of performing their duties in a becoming manner, the fact is no argument against the system, but only shows that the Ministry who made the appointments did not select the right men. Although the name of our worthy Police Magistrate appeared on Mr. Hart's testing motion only because of its accidental position at the top of the list, it might perhaps have looked a trifle better to have coupled the motion with the name of some town where a Police Magistrate is exceptionally necessary than it is at Albury. As Mr. Mate remarked during the discussion in Parliament, "if any place wanted a police magistrate it is this town," the centre of a populous and scattered district, and a port of entry for excisable goods as well as a gate of the colony for criminals who might find it convenient to cross the border either way. Mining as well as general cases have to be dealt with here, and the amount of Court business alone, without mentioning the various other responsibilities of a Police Magistrate, form together an amount of duty which few private gentlemen would care to undertake and to qualify themselves to perform. The consequences of attempting such an administration of justice as Mr. Hart would like to try over again would probably be found, like most cheap and nasty economies, a good deal more expensive to the country in the long run than the present system, and we cannot congratulate that gentleman upon his discretion in selecting the subject of his late motion.

INTERCOLONIAL POSTAGE.

(*From the Argus, May 1.*)

THE inhabitants of the Murray district, on both sides of the river, are dissatisfied with the existing postal arrangements, and are agitating for a radical reform of the system as it affects the border communities. And with excellent reason. The grievance of which they complain may not be of great magnitude, but then it would be so easy of removal that there is no reason why it should be permitted to remain for so long as a month even after its existence has been pointed out. The postage rate between Victoria and New South Wales is sixpence—exactly the same as between Victoria and Great Britain, via Southampton, and since our own inland rate was reduced to twopence, an impression has been growing up that this (the sixpenny New South Wales postage rate) is an exorbitant charge, altogether disproportioned to the service rendered. On the Murray, however, this feeling arose earlier than in Melbourne, grew more rapidly, and has now acquired greater intensity. Between Echuca and Moama, and between Belvoir and Albury, as between a great many other places separated from each other by the river Murray, there is a good deal of business intercourse, and though only a mile or a mile and a half separates them, it is as costly to send a letter from one to the other as to send it half-way round the world. Undoubtedly this is an anomaly and an injustice, and even if it is not on a very large scale, or of a very grievous nature, it is not so trifling but a Government, or two Governments if less would not do, might stoop to remedy it without loss of dignity.

But Riverina has also another postal grievance, and, as it seems to us, one of a graver character. Its natural seaport is Melbourne, and it would receive and despatch its foreign letters and newspapers through Victoria if governmental arrangements did not interpose to frustrate the designs of nature. From Moama, for instance, a letter can reach our seaboard in a few hours, and there is no need to post English letters there until the day before the mail steamer is to leave Hobson's Bay, whereas, if the letters had to go round by Sydney it would be necessary to send them them on ten days earlier. Add to this the loss of time that would accrue through the receiving of letters *viâ* Sydney instead of Melbourne, and quite three weeks would be lost, and a "course of post" thrown away. A large portion of Riverina enjoys the same foreign postal facilities as Melbourne, if the route through Victoria be used, and no doubt that route is all but universally employed. But then a tax or fine of sixpence has to be paid on every letter so sent, or it has to be smuggled across the Border, for both the New South Wales and the Victorian foreign rates must be paid on letters posted in the one colony to be dispatched from the other. A very little departmental ingenuity would set the matter right, for we cannot think that any question of revenue would be permitted to stand in the way of the desired reform, whether on the part of our own Government or on that of the other colony concerned. Both pay large sums towards the maintenance of the ocean mail service, and as a matter of public policy it is right that they should do so. It is inconceivable, then, that either should desire to impose postal disabilities upon an important district in consideration of a trifling pecuniary gain or loss. The New South Wales Government has the interests of Riverina directly in charge, and intimate commercial relations subsist between it and Victoria, so that duty on the one hand and self-interest on the other would dictate immediate redress of the wrongs which we are considering. What loss would it be to New South Wales to carry all letters posted in Riverina as far as the border for nothing, or to Victoria to frank them thence to Hobson's Bay? Of course, there is no necessity for altogether exempting the foreign correspondence of the Riverine district from inland and ocean postage rates, but even that would involve no very great loss of revenue, and almost anything would be better than to perpetuate a system which either imposes a penalty upon letter-writing, or compels the adoption of a circuitous and tedious postal route, when a short and direct one is available.

No doubt the wrongs of Riverina will be righted if ever another postal conference gets fairly to work. If that should happen, the right thing would be to establish a uniform intercolonial postage rate, each colony to afford all possible postage facilities to all the others. And that this might be attended with the utmost advantage, the rate should be twopence only, in which case (no inland rates exceeding the same amount) letters could be allowed to pass freely over the borders in the same way as between places in the same colony. Then foreign letters might be sent in any way that suited the sender, without extra charge—through Victoria from New South Wales, or through South Australia from Victoria, as circumstances might require.

It is not necessary at this time of day to argue against the employment of the Post-office as a means of raising revenue. The impolicy of such a course has long been fully recognised, as also the advantages of uniform postal rates. Within our own territory we have adopted a low uniform rate with the best results, and we are convinced it will prove a gain to all concerned if the postal agitation now afoot in Riverina is made the means of effecting such reforms in the Australian postal system as will encourage intercolonial communication and extend still further the advantages of our costly foreign mail service.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	544	17	2
Gin	374	18	7
Whisky	29	10	0
Rum	455	0	0
Perfumed spirits	6	11	3
Wine	142	11	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	37	10	0
—— (in bottle)	77	16	6
Tobacco and snuff	183	12	8
Cigars	26	0	10
Tea	9	13	6
Sugar, unrefined	27	0	9
Dried fruits	51	3	4
Opium	30	12	6
Pilotage	15	5	4
Ad valorem	941	5	11
Total	£2954	9	4

Messrs. Gorman and Miller have to report having sold by public auction, at their sale, this day, Ward's orangery, orchard, and land, at Concord, containing 11¼ acres, for £450 cash, Mr. J. Flavell, purchaser. The remainder of the properties offered were withdrawn for private sale; the two houses in Forbes-street, and Phelp's-terrace, in Arthur-street, being under offer.

The following Bank returns are taken from to-day's *Gazette*:—

General abstract, shewing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, in the colony of New South Wales, taken from the several weekly statements during the quarter from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1868:—*Liabilities*: Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £107,208 7s. 9d.; bills in circulation, not bearing interest, £23,464 15s. 2d.; balances due to other banks, £6,215 5s. 8d.; deposits, not bearing interest, £413,618 13s. 3d.; bearing interest, £395,052 16s. 9d.; total amount of liabilities, £945,559 18s. 7d. *Assets*: Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £170,845 11s.; gold and silver in bullion or bars, £20,490 10s. 11d.; landed property, £58,596 12s. 6d.; notes and bills of other banks, £12,059 3s. 5d.; balance due from other banks, London and Queensland branches, £374,625 1s. 10d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £907,492 12s.; total amount of assets, £1,544,109 11s. 8d. Amount of the capital stock paid up at the close of the quarter ended 31st March, 1868, £540,165; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 8 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £21,798 18s. 4d.; amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £2414 5s.

General abstract, showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, within the colony of New South Wales, taken from the several weekly statements, during the quarter from the 1st January to 31st March, 1868:—*Liabilities*: Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £177,155 15s. 5d.; bills in circulation, not bearing interest, £3283 8s.; balances due to other banks, £43,144 8s. 5d.; deposits, not bearing interest, £706,123 4s. 3d.—bearing interest, £912,115 15s. 4d.; total amount of liabilities, £1,842,822 11s. 5d. *Assets*: Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £522,212 13s. 10d.; gold and silver in bullion or bars, £10,198 19s. 8d.; landed property, £40,503 19s. 3d.; notes and bills of other banks, £12,346 7s. 2d.; balances due from other banks, and branches of this bank, £206,352 17s. 10d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £1,612,286 8s. 10d.; total amount of assets, £2,403,903 6s. 7d. Amount of the capital stock paid up to this date, £400,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 17 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £34,000; amount of the reserved profits after declaring such dividend, £115,478 4s. 11d.

Of the vessels that cleared from England for this port prior to February 6, the Sovereign of India, and Rimac are yet to arrive. Their cargoes are as follows:—

Sovereign of India, February 3: Coloured cottons, £120; printed, £55; flannels, £8; linen, £170; haberdashery, £145; saddlery, £66; books, £120; paper, 14 cwt.; stationery £32; foreign, 1 case; brushware, £35; plated and papier-maché goods, £24; printing materials, £396; pipes, 9 cases; whiting, 10 tons; hardware, £342; galvanized iron, 5 tons; copper, 8 tons; tinplates, £120; wire, 49 tons; olive oil, 786 gallons; varnish, 6 gallons; flint glass, £132; window glass, £180; foreign glass, 110 cases; earthenware, £86; twine, £44; agricultural implements, £180; brandy, 3351 gallons; rum, 4241 gallons; geneva, 2625 gallons; cordials, 100 gallons; British spirit, 342 gallons; red wine, 616 gallons; white wine, 436 gallons; beer in bulk, 509 barrels; in glass, 54 barrels; cheese, 56 cwt.; malt, 420 quarters; hops, 86 cwt.; bacon and hams, 105 cwt.; oilmen's stores, £340; vinegar, 1550 gallons; groceries, £100; mustard, £440; starch, £270; blue, £150; pearl barley, 50 cwt.; oatmeal, 50 cwt.; white salt, 54 tons—rock, 25 tons; soda crystals, 20 tons; caustic soda, 12 tons; candles, 284 cwt.; soap, 12 cwt.; raisins, 166 cwt.; currants, 181 cwt.; apothecaries' ware, £273; vestas, 50 cases. Total declared value, £11,364.

Rimac, February 4: Plain cottons, £106; coloured ditto, £570; linen, £298; hosiery, £251; haberdashery, £50; paper, 59 cwt.; stationery, £175; hardware, £107; bar and rod iron, 118 tons; tinplates, £126; nails, 1 ton; wire, 21 tons; paints, £140; rosin, 22 cwt.; flint glass, £8; plate glass, 4 cases; earthenware, £221; twine, £59; woolpacks, £80; cornsacks, £305; canvas, £147; agricultural implements, £296; sawn wood, 9 loads; tobacco, 884 lbs.; beer, in bulk, 840 barrels; in glass, 142 barrels; carbonate soda, 50 cwt.; caustic soda, 15 tons; currants, 1072 cwt.; apothecaries' ware, £22. Total declared value, £8746.

One day's later Melbourne papers are to hand. Friday's *Argus* reports:—

An extremely quiet day has been passed in the import markets, and a greater degree of heaviness has pervaded business operations than has been noticed for some time past. In breadstuffs sales of flour have been made in lines of 50 tons at £21 5s.; on the whole, however, we have seen very little disposition to purchase to any great extent. There is more inquiry for wheat, and the few parcels of Victorian offering have been taken up at 9s 3d net for best samples. Maize has been moved off more freely to the trade at 5s 4d to 5s 6d, and though the market appears firmer, we understand that in quantity holders are still willing to quit at 5s 4d. We note a strong trade demand for Patna rice, and numerous sales have been made at £28, in addition to which a line of 50 tons was taken up at our quotations for large parcels. We have heard of little being done in teas, inquiries not having been of much account. Medium congous have been quitted in half-chests at 1s 7d. The excitement in the sugar market has again been revived, since the disastrous news lately published has received confirmation by advices now to hand by the Sarah and Eva Joshua, which latter brings dates from Mauritius to 30th March. Our latest reports regarding stocks on hand there state that only about 15,000 bags remained fit for the Australian market. Notwithstanding the excitement which has prevailed, the business done has been but trifling, owing to the extreme rates required. Rations were sold at £25 10s, and for white crystals, sold in the forenoon at 40s, 42s was paid in the afternoon. In kerosene oil we hear of higher rates having been given for Downer's. There are still sellers, however, at 1s 8d to 1s 9½d. Champion's vinegar has been quitted at 1s 5d for No. 18. Sales of Machen's stout were made at 8s 9d.

From Mauritius we have papers to March 27. Two vessels were then loading for Melbourne, and one for Otago. The Lucie sailed from Reunion for Sydney, on March 7th, with about 350 tons of sugar. The latest reports respecting the sugar market at Mauritius, is to the following effect:—

The business in grey qualities for the United Kingdom has been very moderate, and was effected before the arrival of the mail at from 10 cents to 15 cents higher than the prices quoted below. The unfavourable news of home markets led to the withdrawal of purchasers, and the figures given underneath must be considered as nominal. In view, however, of the small quantity of grey descriptions in hand, holders remain firm, and no further reduction in quotations may be expected unless further depression in prices is announced from England. In white and yellow sorts transactions have been very limited. One cargo of the former has been purchased for Australia at the rates given below, but very little could be done in the latter owing to their increasing scarcity. For Bombay only sugar previously purchased has been sent on. Grey Vesou, No. 11, 4.90 dollars to 5 dollars; ditto, No. 12, 5 dollars to 5.10 dollars; ditto, No. 13, 5.10 dollars to 5.15 dollars; ditto, No. 14, 5.15 dollars to 5.20 dollars; ditto, No. 15, no quotation. Syrups, Nos. 7 to 9, 3.50 dollars to 3.75 dollars; ditto, Nos. 10 to 11, 3.90 dollars to 4.20 dollars; ditto, No. 12, 4.40 dollars, nominal. Finest white crystal above No. 20, 6.75 dollars to 7 dollars; white crystal, No. 2, Nos. 19 and 20, 6.30 dollars to 6.60 dollars; ditto, Nos. 17 and 18, 5.80 dollars to 6.10 dollars; yellow crystal, No. 1, 6.30 dollars to 6.40 dollars; ditto, No. 2, 6 dollars; very fine yellow, No. 1 counters, 5.75 dollars to 6 dollars; good yellow, No. 2 ditto, 5.50 dollars to 5.75 dollars; middling ditto, 5.25 dollars to 5.50 dollars; fine yellow, vacuum syrups, 5.50 dollars to 5.75 dollars; fine yellow syrups, 4.75 dollars to 5 dollars; good ditto, 4.50 dollars to 3.75 dollars; low dark to fine rations, 3.50 dollars to 4.75 dollars.

Our Mauritius correspondent's letters of March 6th and 11th are as follows:—

The prospects of our colonists have, it may certainly be said, experienced a change for the better since my last. The fever is again decreasing in severity, and the deaths from it now amount to about double the usual mortality of the island—a rather alarming rate perhaps it may seem; but in the face of the large number of persons carried off last year at this time, our colonists now think themselves fortunate that the number of victims to the epidemic is not more numerous. The aggregate number of persons who died here during last month exceeded 2900 out of a population of 270,000.

The weather has continued very favourable for the young canes since my last, and most of the sugar estates will show a favourable result next season, unless the plantations are damaged by a hurricane, which is not at all probable, as the season for bad weather is now nearly over. Men of experience in planting matters consider that next crop's produce ought to reach 150,000 tons—50 per cent. in excess of the produce of this season. The unfortunate colonists of this island have had a bad time of it during the last five or six years, but a few crops such as the above would make a considerable change for the better in all our fortunes. It is only to be hoped that after the next cold season we may have no more epidemics. There is a question here of making complete underground drainage for Port Louis as a likely means of preventing, to a certain extent, the ill effects of another fever; but the expense is a bar to this in the present state of our finances.

With the decline in the prosperity of commerce here the shares of several of our local companies have become considerably depreciated.

Advices have been received from the Cape of the discovery of further specimens of gold in the interior; and a German gentleman, who has been exploring the vicinity of where the specimens of gold have been found, announces that he has discovered more than one gold-field in a country belonging to some natives, and about 700 miles from Natal. Mr. Maunich, the German referred to, has had an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal; but he requires a reward of £2000 before making known the locality of what he styles the "gold-fields."

The sugar yield may now be said to be completely over, and fine qualities are becoming very scarce. Quotations for different descriptions are as follows:—Finest white crystals, 6 dollars 75 cents to 7 dollars per 100 lbs.; second quality ditto, 6 dollars 40 cents to 6 dollars 60 cents ditto; cargo ditto, 6 dollars 15 cents to 6 dollars 25 cents ditto; yellow ditto, first quality, 6 dollars 30 cents to 6 dollars 40 cents ditto; ditto ditto, second quality, 6 dollars to 6 dollars 10 cents ditto; fine to very fine yellow counters, 6 dollars to 6 dollars 50 cents ditto; good yellow counters, 5 dollars 40 cents to 5 dollars 75 cents ditto; good to fine yellow syrups, 5 dollars to 5 dollars 25 cents ditto; medium rations, 4 dollars 25 cents to 4 dollars 75 cents ditto; low ditto, 3 dollars 60 cents to 4 dollars ditto.

Regarding Australian produce, I have to announce a further advance in the value of flour, which is now quoted at 5 dollars 50 cents per 100 lbs., with a tendency to a still higher price. Breadstuffs are very firm, and as only two firms in the island are holders to any extent, no decline can be looked for at present.

Bran.—Stocks in first hands very small. Australian is selling at 2 dollars 60 cents to 2 dollars 55 cents per 100 lbs.

Oats.—Moderate demand. Australian and Indian are worth 2 dollars 75 cents to 2 dollars 80 cents per 100 lbs.

Salt Beef.—There is no Australian beef in the market, and prices have a good deal advanced during the last month. Melbourne or Sydney beef, in tierces, of good quality, would now fetch 24 dollars to 24 dollars 50 cents. About 150 tierces of Natal beef have just changed hands, at 23 dollars 50 cents each.

Tallow, in casks, is rare; and fair samples sell readily on arrival at 15 dollars 50 cents to 16 dollars per 100 lbs.

Freight.—Vessels are scarce, but as the crop is now over the demand for freight is not brisk. Rates are as follows:—London, £2 2s 6d to £2 5s per ton; Cork, for orders, £2 7s 6d to £2 10s ditto; Melbourne, £2 to £2 5s ditto; Sydney, £2 5s to £2 7s 6d ditto; Cape of Good Hope, £1 10s to £1 15s ditto; Bombay, 15 to 16 annas per bag.

March 11.—The departure of the steamer has been put off till to-day, owing to changes in the dates of the departures of the steamers from Galle. A hurricane occurred here last night; the fall of rain was tremendous; but no damage was done to the sugar canes.

CAPE RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Permit me to reply to "A. T.'s" letter, contained in your issue of this day.

I was not aware that six years ago goods were discharged for a squatter on the Flinders at that part of the Burdekin which Mr. Wills is about to open. Had this route been a desirable one it would undoubtedly have been recommended and established, but the fact of its never having been used since at once proves its unpracticableness. I may also add that since the opening of the Cleveland Bay road all the squatters on the Upper Flinders send their wool, and receive their supplies, by it, whilst those on the Lower Flinders take the Gulf route.

The Cleveland Bay Range has never yet been made so bad by wet weather as to prevent traffic across it, whilst the country from the Burdekin landing to the Flinders is utterly impassable.

If "A. T." will take the trouble to go into figures he will find the distance from the Burdekin landing to the Cape River Gold-fields what I have stated it.

VERITAS.

May 4.

MAINE LAWS AND PERMISSIVE LIQUOR LAWS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The opponents of prohibition are, I perceive, making very much of a movement now in progress in the State of Massachusetts.

As many such appear really unaware that this movement is in reality a Permissive Law movement, and as we have these earnest catchers at vague rumours around us, permit me space for a short letter from a very high authority in temperance matters at home, appearing in one of the largest circulating home papers which reached here by last mail.

Your most obedient servant,

A MEMBER OF THE N. S. W. ASSOCIATION.

5th May.

"THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN AMERICA.—Sir,—Permit me to state that laws prohibiting the common sale of intoxicating liquors are on the statute books of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and that legislation nearly as stringent is in operation in Iowa, Michigan, and other states. It is true that the last state elections in Massachusetts, resulted in the return of a majority of candidates in favour of a license law, but that result was entirely attributable to the lavish expenditure of about a million dollars by a secret liquor league, much of this money being employed in naturalizing Irish immigrants, by whose votes, and not those of the native educated Americans, the anti-prohibiting candidates received, in many cases, small majorities, but sufficient to place them at the head of the poll. Once in Maine, the Prohibiting law was repealed, but was soon after re-enacted, and a similar issue is confidently expected in regard to Massachusetts. Allow me to add that the scheme proposed by the opponents of prohibition in Massachusetts, includes an arrangement giving to the inhabitants of every township the power of deciding whether any or no license should be granted; precisely the kind of legislation which the United Kingdom Alliance is seeking for Great Britain and Ireland.—I am, sir, yours, &c., DAWSON BURNS."

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Whilst walking this morning with a friend in your very beautiful Sydney Botanic Gardens, the remark was uttered almost simultaneously, how much it must add to the pleasure of the uninitiated were the names and descriptions of the various plants, shrubs, &c., to be given in plain English instead of under their Latin designations. It tasks average classical scholars often find it difficult to interpret the botanical and horticultural names as they are now given, how very much more difficult and annoying must it be to those who, though lovers of the beautiful, are unable to tell what is that they so greatly admire. Is it out of place to suggest to the powers that be what great additional pleasure they might afford to the many by giving the names of the plants, &c., in English. I presume the gardens were designed for the enjoyment and instruction of the *many*, and not for the more delectation of the *few*, and if so, I think my plan has a germ worth *planting* with those who control the public gardens. I am reminded that the word I have just used as applied to "hiding," "burying," or "concealing," is called colonial "slang." Is it so? If it be, it is time we knew in the colony, as at home, what will pass muster as quite *en règle* and what is quite inadmissible.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

LIGHT.

The increasing passion for gambling in the higher classes of society has of late frequently been noticed. The London correspondent of an Irish paper declares that a few nights ago a young member of the aristocracy lost £16,000 at whist. The scene of the game was the Portland Club.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4th May, 1868.

TREASURY BILLS PAYABLE IN SYDNEY.—TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY the 12th May instant, for TREASURY BILLS, to be issued under the authority of the Act of Parliament, 31 Victoria, No. 28, to the extent of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS (£100,000), secured upon the Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales, and subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

1. The Bills will be dated 1st May, 1868, and will be payable on 30th April, 1869, in Sydney.
2. The Interest will be threepence-halfpenny per centum per diem, payable half-yearly.
3. The Bills will be issued in sums of one hundred pounds, or any multiple of one hundred pounds.
4. The Bills will be transferable.
5. Each Tender must be for the amount of one or more Bills, and must be endorsed "TENDER FOR TREASURY BILLS."

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 5th May, 1868.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Great Southern Road. 3rd District. 1-68 Gravelling Jugiong Flat; 2-68 Metalling 45 chains near Cooney's Bridge; 3-68 Ditto 18 chains near Cooney's Flat; 4-68 Ditto 85 chains near Money-Money Flat; Construction of Bridge, Lerida Creek; Purchase of Lease of O'Brien Bridge Toll-bar	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 12th May.
Erection of Court-house and Lock-up, Warialda; Shed, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta. Southern Road, 4th District. 1-68 Tellingro to Mundarlo; 2-68 Mundarlo Hill; 3-68 Hillas Creek South; 4-68 Dickson's Swamp to Ten Mile Creek; 5-68 Bowra to Mullangandra. Northern Road, 2nd District. 1-68 Gaspard's Gully to Deep Gully; 2-68 South extension of Contract 4-67, Red Hill; 3-68 Flat at Swaine's Farm; 4-68 Coghlan's Sidling; 6-68 North of Uralla; 7-68 Saumarez Hill; Excavation at Sydney Station	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 19th May.
Road to Boro to Queanbeyan. 1-68 Five and Nine Mile Creeks; 2-68 Deep Creek and Bungendore; 3-68 Shannon's Fences. Goulburn to Boro. 1-68 Boro Flat; 2-68 North of Boro Flat; 3-68 Stewart's Farms Flat; 4-68 North of Faithfull's gate.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 26th May.
Road from Willow Tree to Narribri. 4-68 Metalling at Johnston's Point; 5-68 Gravelling Gunnedah-street; 6-68 Metalling at the Rock.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd June.
Contract No. 7, Great Western Railway.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 9th June.

JAMES BYRNES.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital £1,000,000
Paid-up ditto 250,000
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia.
Capital, £250,000.

Marine risks accepted on hulls, goods, freights, &c. Claims payable in Colonies, Calcutta, or London.
Local Director—JOHN ALGER, Esq.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES
effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London, if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Annual income—£349,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
OFFICES—34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
WALTER LAMB, Esq.
Hon. JOHN HAY.
G. O. ALLAN, Esq.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
C. ROLLESTON, Esq.

LIFE INSURANCE.
This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from both Premiums and invested Capital, is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms unusually favourable to Assurers.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant Bonds or policies of indemnity to Bankers, Merchants, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their Employees.

Government and Bank officials are charged the lowest rates of Premiums.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FIRE PREMIUM.
Australasian Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company
Head Office, Collins-street, Melbourne.
The undersigned are prepared to issue policies for every description of Fire and Marine risk, at lowest current rates.
Losses settled, on adjustment, without reference to Head Office.
Marine Losses made payable in England, India, and China, or at any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.
MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

PARTIES LEAVING THE COLONY are respectfully informed that the undersigned undertake Sales of Furniture, &c., on the most reasonable terms.
Cash advanced at Bank interest on goods intended for sale.
The spacious rooms of the undersigned afford unrivalled accommodation for the display of Furniture, Carriages, Oil Paintings, Works of Art, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.
Old Bank of Australasia,
239, George-street, and
The Australian Auction Rooms,
Pitt and O'Connell streets.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers, Valuators, and Commission Agents.
Auction sales of household furniture, pianofortes, oil paintings, libraries, stock-in-trade, house, land, and every kind of property, conducted with the utmost attention to the interest of the vendors.
TO PARTIES LEAVING SYDNEY.—Messrs. CHANDLER and CO. are prepared either to purchase for cash or advance the estimated value of property entrusted to them for sale, leaving the vendors in possession until their departure.
Valuations carefully made. Cash advanced.
Offices—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

HARRISON and JONES, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, and CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

TO ARCHITECTS, &c.—The licensees of Ransome's Patent for Preserving Buildings in Stone, Brick, &c., from Decay, are now prepared to apply this important invention.
Office—142, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
Ransome's patent Solutions also on Sale.

SYDNEY GLASS WORKS, (Little Dixon-street, at the foot of Liverpool-street).

CAPITAL, £15,000; in 7500 shares of £2 each.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
Henry Bell, Esq. — J. D. Fotheringham, Esq.
F. H. Dangar, Esq. — Samuel Lyons, Esq.
John Fraser, Esq. — Francis Mitchell, Esq.
SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS:
Mr. John Langstaff.
BROKER:
J. Mullens, Esq., 131, Pitt-street.
BANKERS:
The City Bank.

It is proposed by the proprietors of the SYDNEY GLASS WORKS, which have now been at work for some time, to offer the business to the public, as the extent of its growth is such that it is necessary to employ more capital in stock of good. and in importation of chemicals used in the manufacture than they can conveniently command.

The company starts as few companies do. The preliminary troubles are all over. Glass of approved quality has been made, and made to a profit for twelve months past. The demand exceeds the supply, and the difficulty now felt is that of accumulating stock for the execution of orders. The annexed certificates from some of the first houses in the trade in Sydney is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the articles manufactured.

The Works are situated in Dixon-street, and have a frontage to the new Quay at the end of Darling Harbour. The Government steam dredge, now at work, will give a depth alongside the quay which will allow of delivery of coal on the wharf, and of lighterage for exported goods, at the lowest rates. The present plant consists of a glass house with one furnace of five pots—annealing ovens—and pot ovens, all of which have been thoroughly tested, and are in good working order. Besides this, there are pot sheds, moulders, workshops, and packing rooms, all fitted with proper tools and in full work.

It is proposed to build another glass house, for which there is ample room on the ground, and to enlarge the workshop for the manufacture of pots, and either to build new stores and packing rooms, or to rent a store in the heart of the city, and to have the office and show rooms therein.

The proprietors offer the plant and stock as it stands, to the company, for £2500 cash, and 1500 shares fully paid up. These shares they are content to reserve as non-preferent shares—that is to say they are willing that the shares subscribed for by the public shall have a preferent claim to dividend to the extent of 10 per cent. per annum in perpetuity. Should the profits exceed this rate they would claim all arrears of interest at the same rate, until both classes of shares had received the same amount per share, after which any further profit would be divided share and share alike. The arrangement proposed is that which now exists in the Peak Downs Copper Company. There would remain for allotment to the public 6000 shares of £2 each.

The subscribed capital would be thus employed:—

	£	s	d
For present plant, stock, and materials	2500	0	0
" New glass house and sheds, &c.	500	0	0
" Stock of pots or crucibles	500	0	0
" Importation of additional skilled workmen under agreement, by which this sum would be repaid out of wages	500	0	0
" Stock of old glass, sand, coal, &c., in store	500	0	0
" Stock or in transit of chemicals	2000	0	0
" Stock of soda water bottles, doctors' bottles, show glasses, lamp chimneys, tumblers, &c.	2500	0	0
	£9000	0	0

This would leave a reserve of £3000 for which it is not proposed to call, unless profitable employment could be found for it.

The plant as it now stands is making a moderate profit every week, but with the proposed addition to the works, and the extra number of men able to be accommodated, the returns would yield a handsome profit to the proposed capital.

The Factory could then turn out

In white glass goods to the value per week of	£150		
And in green glass	100		
		£250	0 0
At a cost of manufacture		161	10 0
Profit per week		£88	10 0
Or, per annum		£4602	0 0
Less rent	£52		
" staff and directors	500		
" store in town	80		
" discount on sales	325		
" contingencies	655		
		1602	0 0
Net for dividend		£3000	0 0

or 25 per cent. on the paid up capital of £12,000 required as above. The above calculations have been taken from actual experience at the works, and a more than sufficient allowance has been made for contingencies in the estimated value of manufactured goods, and cost of chemicals, and other materials used in the process.

This profit must appear large, but the truth is that the charges attendant upon the importation of common glassware, such as it is intended to manufacture, are so great, and the principal ingredients, viz., the best sand and old glass, are procurable at such low prices in Sydney, that there is no manufacture so well protected by nature, or so certain to leave handsome results to investors at selling prices lower than those at which imported goods can be landed at a profit.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Samuel Owen, who is now in England, for sending out twenty-five additional glass-workers, on whose arrival the company will be able to add the manufacture of wine bottles to their list, and also to execute general orders, not only for this, but for the neighbouring colonies also.

The calls on allotted shares will be as follows:—
5s per share on application
10s ditto ditto on allotment
10s ditto ditto three months after allotment,
and the remainder as required in calls of 10s per share, at intervals of at least three months, at such times as the Directors may determine.

Should the applications not be sufficient to start the company, the deposits will be returned to the applicants without deduction.

Applications for shares must be sent in on or before the 14th day of May next, to Mr. J. MULLENS, Sharebroker, 131, Pitt-street, from whom also prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained.

TRADE CERTIFICATES.
[COPY.]
Sydney, 13th March, 1868.
Messrs. John Longstaff and Co.,
Sydney, Glass Works,
Dear Sirs,—I beg to state, for your information, that the soda water bottles I had from you turned out entirely to my satisfaction. I had them filled under the most powerful pressure of my machinery, which will bear 200 lbs. to the inch.
I am, dear Sirs, yours truly,
(Signed) W. G. HENFREY.

To Messrs. John Longstaff and Co., proprietors Sydney Glass Works.
Sydney, 2nd April, 1868.
Dear Sirs,—For your information, we beg to state that the kerosene chimneys we have purchased from you from time to time have given us every satisfaction.
We remain, dear Sirs, yours truly,
VENNARD and STEVENS.
JOHN KERR.
A. S. N. CO., per ROB. J. PHILPS.
W. S. FRIEND and CO.
F. LASSETTER and CO.

To Messrs. John Longstaff and Co., Proprietors, Sydney Glass Works.
Sydney, 2nd April, 1868.
Dear Sirs,—For your information I beg to state that the various descriptions of bottles I have been supplied with from your works from time to time have given me every satisfaction, and as I am prepared to take a much larger quantity per week, I shall be pleased to know that you can supply me.
I remain, dear Sirs, yours truly,
A. A. LACKERSTEIN.

To Messrs. John Longstaff and Co., Proprietors, Sydney Glass Works.
Sydney, 2nd April, 1868.
Dear Sirs,—For your information we beg to state that the confectioners' show glasses, cake covers, &c., we have purchased from you from time to time have given us every satisfaction.
We remain, dear Sirs, yours truly,
WRIGHT and SMITH.

APPLICATION.
To the Provisional Committee of the Sydney Glass Works, Little Dixon-street, at foot of Liverpool-street.
Gentlemen,—I hereby request that you will allow me shares in the above company, and enclose herewith the sum of £ : : , being the deposit of five shillings per share on the same, and I hereby agree to accept the above or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls as specified in the prospectus, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.
Dated this day of , 1868.
Name
Address
Occupation

P. CULLEN, Forwarding Agent, Singleton.
AGENT FOR THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Carriage engaged at the lowest current rates; railway charges and wool carriage paid if required. Goods received, and promptly forwarded via Newcastle or Morpeth, as may suit the convenience and wishes of shippers. FREIGHT OBTAINED AT THE LOWEST RATES OFFERED, if shipped by the H. R. N. S. N. Co.
NO COMMISSION CHARGES.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Saw Mills, Bathurst-street, Darling Harbour.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND
Omitted in Mr. Coveny's list, Darling Point: Mary Malony, 5s; Edmund Carey, 5s.

TWENTY-NINTH LIST.

Collected by Mr. ALEXANDER CRUICKSHANK, Wiemabah, Dubbo.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
A. Cruickshank	3	3	0	R. Thurston	0	5	0
J. Cruickshank	1	0	0	W. Rollings	0	2	6
A. S. Crookshank	1	0	0	H. Thompson	0	10	0
J. R. Crookshank	1	0	0	W. Lee	0	10	0
R. Murray	1	0	0	A lady friend	0	10	0
D. Cameron	1	0	0	W. M'Millan	0	10	0
R. Kendal	1	0	0				

From Establishment of RICHARD HOLT THAME, George-street.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
R. H. Thame	1	1	0	W. Thame	0	2	6
Mrs. Thame	0	10	6	Miss A. Ryan	0	5	0
Miss S. J. Thame	0	2	6	Miss P. Steel	0	2	6
R. Thame	0	2	6	W. B. Powell	0	5	0
Miss E. Thame	0	2	6				

Collected by Mr. JOHN MORRIS, Cassilis.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
George Pearson	1	1	0	John Pearson	0	10	0
E. A. P.	0	2	6	Mrs. Maria Gardner	0	5	0
Charles Whitby	0	10	0				

Collected by Mr. THOMAS BARKER, Maryland.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Thomas Barker	5	0	0	Thomas Dwyer	0	10	0
Mrs. Barker	2	0	0	Adam Kroseberger	0	10	0
Master Barker	1	0	0	Francis Klum	0	10	0
Miss Harford	1	0	0	James Quin	0	10	0
Robert Vicary	1	0	0	John Fitzgerald	0	5	0
Mrs. Vicary	0	10	0	Charles Roberts	0	5	0
William Vicary	0	10	0	William Roberts	0	5	0
Master A. Vicary	0	2	6	Lydia Mason	0	2	6
T. Vicary	0	2	6	Mary Ann Mason	0	2	6
M. A. J. Vicary	0	2	6	Jane Hilder	0	2	6
James Vicary	0	1	0	Alice Northrope	0	2	6
Mary Wallace	0	5	0	Richard Kneeves	0	5	0
Samuel Goard	0	10	0				
Peter Neis	0	10	0				
Ludovic Yang	0	10	0				
					£16	13	6

Collected from the Employés of the "Westen Kerosene Oil Company," by Mr. SELFE.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Waterloo Works.				H. Hughes	0	2	6
Norman Selfe	2	2	0	J. Marshall	0	2	6
John Gufle	0	10	0	J. Stanfield	0	2	6
Robert Oliver	0	10	0	J. Maguire	0	2	0
J. Arnold	0	10	0	W. Ball	0	2	0
John Heley	0	10	0	Leonard Wood	0	2	0
William Prescott	0	5	0	A. Hatley	0	2	0
George Guile	0	5	0	G. Aldridge	0	2	0
Tom Honnor	0	5	0	From the Mine.			
J. Dean	0	5	0	James Scott	0	10	0
James Hancock	0	5	0	John Smith	0	10	0
A Trowel Friend	0	5	0	Robert Garbey	0	5	0
William Lang	0	3	0	Dougal Campbell	0	5	0
G. O'Malley	0	3	0	Tom Dooley	0	5	0
Eli Cross	0	2	6	J. Dolan	0	2	6

Collected in Balmain by Rev. R. MANSFIELD and Mr. A. W. REYNOLDS.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
John Aiton	0	10	0	Miss F. L. Lowe	0	1	0
Mrs. Aiton	0	5	0	Master John Lowe	0	1	0
Miss Ann Aiton	0	5	0	Master T. J. Lowe	0	1	0
Miss Ellen Aiton	0	5	0	Rev. R. Mansfield	3	3	0
James Conway	0	10	0	Mrs. Mansfield	1	1	0
Mrs. Cross	1	0	0	Miss Mansfield	1	1	0
Dr. Evans	1	0	0	James Machal	0	10	0
Nathl. F. Foster	0	2	6	Miss A. M'Fadon	0	5	0
John Glassop	0	10	0	A. W. Reynolds	1	0	0
Miss Bessie Kearney	0	5	0	Mrs. Saunders	0	10	0
Miss Jane Kilgour	0	2	6	Mrs. Elizabeth Shelley, sen.	10	0	0
Mrs. Mary A. Lowe	0	10	6	William Stewart	1	0	0
Miss E. A. Lowe	0	1	0	Captain Welsh	1	0	0
Miss Julia Lowe	0	1	0				
Miss Mary A. Lowe	0	1	0				

Collected by Mr. W. O. GILCHRIST.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Mrs. Gilchrist	10	10	0	T. Gregory	0	5	0
T. Gilchrist, Esq.	10	10	0	Emma Edgar	0	2	6
Miss Gilchrist	5	5	0	Agnes Cullen	0	2	6
C. J. Norton, Esq.	1	1	0	Mary Boland	0	2	6
Sydney Gilchrist	1	1	0	Winifred Goran	0	2	6
Ernest Gilchrist	1	1	0	E. Hallet	0	2	6
Susan Gilchrist	1	1	0	Thomas Blair	0	5	0
Patrick Curran	0	10	0	Charles Drive	0	5	0
John Sheehy	0	5	0	John Robins	0	5	0
William Edwards	0	5	0				

Auditor-General's Department

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Chris. Rolleston	5	0	0	J. Macpherson	0	5	0
Edward A. Rennie	2	2	0	Richard Birks	0	5	0
Thomas Ryan	1	1	0	William Cran	0	5	0
J. Pearson	0	10	6	Edmund Delgado	0	10	0
A. Livingstone	2	2	0	Mary A. Delgado	0	5	0
R. J. Hall	1	0	0	Ellen Delprat	0	6	0

Collected by Mr. JOHN ALGER and Mr. J. L. FAIRFAX.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Mr. and Mrs. M.				H. Adamson	0	5	0
Young	10	10	0	M. Asher	1	1	0
A. Shannon	2	2	0	Mrs. Asher	0	10	6
H. F. Chilcott	0	10	0	Nora Heany	0	2	6
H. Ridgway	0	5	0	Mary Hogan	0	5	0
Ann Galbin	0	5	0	Ellen Blake	0	5	0
Ellen Keeble	0	2	6	Richard Dunk	0	10	0
Jane Best	0	2	6	R. Cooper	0	5	0
Ellen Deegan	0	2	6	Mrs. E. Coop	0	5	0
Grand Total					£14,987	[illegible]s.	0d.

EDWARD KNOX, Honorary
WALTER LAMB, Treasurers.

May 5th, 1868.
N.B.—It is requested that any errors or omissions in these lists may be notified, in order that they may be promptly corrected.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY for FASHIONABLE and FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING to Order, is the
MARKET CLOTH HALL
and
PRACTICAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Tweed Trousers to measure, well shrunk and well made, 15s
Black Cloth or doe Trousers, to measure, unrivalled, and workmanship guaranteed, 20s
Tweed Suits to measure, guaranteed well shrunk and well made, £2 10s
Black Cloth Suits to measure, fit and workmanship guaranteed, £3 10s
The largest and most magnificent stock Woollens in the colony to select from.
The Trade and public supplied with cut lengths or by the piece, at wholesale prices.
MARKET CLOTH HALL,
484, George-street,
Opposite Fruit Market,
Haymarket.

REAL SIBERIAN FURS.
DAVID JONES and CO. have much pleasure in inviting the attention of ladies to their exceedingly varied and costly stock of
F U R S,
of the most superior description.
D. J. and CO. have taken much pains in order to procure furs of the very best kind in Europe and the Continent, and are confident that they are the most superior goods ever imported; they consist of COMPLETE SETS, also
MUFFS, QUEEN'S BOAS, COLLARS, TIES,
in
Real Russian Sable — Chinchilla
Real French ditto — Ermine
Miniver — Mink
Isabella Bear — Grebe
Marmot — Kolinski
Seal — Swansdown
Persian Lamb — Black Grey
Squirrel — Badger.
Small TIES and BOAS, for CHILDREN'S WEAR, very choice.
As these are very superb, D. J. and CO. give a special invitation, and may be seen in their new rooms just completed.
345 and 347, George-street.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
Messrs. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE have now a splendid stock of
NEW SEASON FURS,
in Setts, Muffs, Riding Boas, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Trimmings, &c.; also
THE NEW RETICULE MUFF
Various Furs, all at 9s 6d each.
Decidedly Cheap.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU,
618, Brickfield-hill, George-street, Sydney.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN SYDNEY.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN SYDNEY.
Ladies' astracan jackets, 6s, peplum shape — Children's astracan jackets, 3s 11d, peplum
Ladies' black mantles, 9s 6d — Children's cloth jackets, 3s 6d, last fashion
Osborne cloth mantle, 14s 6d — Winter dress material, 4½d
Scotch wool shawls, 9s 6d — Paisley scarf shawls, 6d
Grout's black crape, 2s 6d — Black crape bonnets, 6d
English millinery bonnets, 12s 6d, the last fashion — Children's black hats, 1s 11d, all new shapes
Ladies' black straw hats, 2s 11d, all new shapes — Black llama scarfs, 12s 6d, all wool
Black glace silks, 2s 11d — Stout unbleached sheeting, 1s per yard
Grey calico, yard wide, 4½d — White calico, 4½d
White sheetings, 1s 6d — Linen damask, 1s 11d
Fine brown holland, 9½d — Marcella quilts, 10s 6d
White counterpanes, 5s 9d — Toilet covers, 1s
Toilet quilts, large size, 9s 6d — Cloth table covers, 6s 6d
Huckaback towelling, 8½d — Swiss muslin curtains
Lace curtains, 6s 11d — Welsh flannel, 1s 3d
Crimean flannels, 1s 0½d — Linen glasscloth, 8½d
Scarlet flannel, 1s 6d — Colonial tweeds, 4s 6d
English tweeds, 2s 11d
Fancy doeskins, 3s 6d
500 pairs real Witney blankets, all sizes, remarkably cheap.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN SYDNEY.
RUSH AND ROUSSEAU,
618, George-street, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN SYDNEY.

IMMENSE SAVING.—Gentlemen can have their Clothes thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and altered, own materials made up, at J. MAXWELL'S, 217, Castlereagh-street, three doors south of Market-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
IMPERATIVE SALE
of
£20,000 WORTH OF LINEN DRAPERY,
TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.
NEW GOODS,
Ex Sir John Lawrence and Northampton, from London.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
beg to announce to ladies, and the public generally, that having received LARGE SHIPMENTS of NEW GOODS from LONDON, ex the SIR JOHN LAWRENCE and NORTHAMPTON, to order of the late firm, they are compelled to offer them for SALE without delay, for the purpose of
CLOSING PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS;
and in order to effect a speedy clearance,
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.
will give the public the full benefit of the arrival, and submit the whole, together with the remainder of their stock, of which MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS WORTH still remain on hand, for SALE, at an
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE.
Ladies are invited to make early purchases, and secure the choicest goods, at merely nominal prices.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next to the General Post Office.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
IMPERATIVE SALE
of
£20,000
WORTH OF DRAPERY, TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.
are now
SELLING OFF
The whole of their valuable and well selected Stock of
Drapery — Ribbons
Silks — Gloves
Shawls — Millinery
Mantles — Ladies' Underclothing
Dresses — Woollens
Hosiery — Gentlemen's Mercery
Haberdashery — Carpets
Lace — Oilcloths, &c.
at an
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE.
The prices of the goods are very greatly reduced, and in order to facilitate business every article has been marked in plain figures in Red Ink.
GREAT BARGAINS
will be found in every department.
The doors will be open each day at 10 o'clock, and close at 5 o'clock,
and the SALE will be continued until the whole is
CLEARED OUT.
GEO. C. and CO., having been in business for upwards of thirty years in Sydney, feel that further comment is unnecessary, as their mode of doing business and the nature of their stock are so well known.
Ladies are requested to be early in their attendance.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street.
Next door to General Post Office.

HOWELL'S EMPORIUM,
261, PITT-STREET.
Ex SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.
Ex NINEVEH.
ENGLISH MILLINERY BONNETS
FRENCH MILLINERY BONNETS
Mantles, Gloves, Stays
Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons
Neckties, and Fancy Trimmings
of every description.
The new shapes in
DRAB STRAW HATS.
All just opened,
and at very MODERATE PRICES.

GLASS SHADES IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES. Mrs. WILLIAM READING, IMPORTER, 90 and 92, MARKET-STREET, SYDNEY.

J. BURTON, having just received an assortment of Needlework Slippers ready for grounding, would respectfully solicit the attention of Ladies to the same.
4, Hunter-street,
2 doors from George-street.

BEST SHEET WAX for Flowers. J. BURTON, 4, Hunter-street, 2 doors from George-street.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE; price, £7 10s.
This machine will do all kinds of work, from the finest muslin to a Brussels carpet. It will hem, fell, braid, cord, quilt, gather, and embroider. Every machine is guaranteed. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.—The celebrated No. 2 Machine, unequalled for general work, £10. The new Domestic Machines, complete (lock stitch), £5 5s, £6 6s, and £8. Catalogues free. W. F. THOMAS and CO., 1 and 2, Cheapside, and Regent Circus, Oxford-street, London.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple, and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street, Sydney.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITHS' SOAP surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, &c. Tablets, 6d. each. JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of the WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIARUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY and GLASS CLOTH, &c.; SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, and other GLUES.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, are at all times holders of SUPERFINE, FINE, HOUSEHOLD, and SECONDS FLOUR—both of last and present year's manufacture.
MAGAREY'S — HART'S
DUFFIELD'S — DUNN'S
GILES AND SMITH'S — STEVENS'S.
With various other brands of town and country mills.
Also,
ADELAIDE OLD WHEAT, a splendid sample for seed
ADELAIDE NEW WHEAT
ADELAIDE BRAN.
Also, at present in stock,
LAUNCESTON superfine flour
And,
Superfine silk-dressed flour, in ¼ and ½ sacks
Together with,
Very superior samples of
Launceston wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Offices—Pitt-street North.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 21s; seconds, 19s; maize meal, 7s per 100 lbs. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street.

PRIME North Wilts CHEESE, ex Sir John Lawrence. W. H. ARIELL, 11, King-street West.

EX GOLDEN SEA.—Salad oil, potatoes, milk, spetre., B. and P. corn flour, white lead. CHAPMAN and CO.

BAVARIAN ALE, quarts and pints, genuine. Doetjens and Schroder's brand. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

INVOICE OF HOOP IRON, ¾ to 2 inch.; Sheet Iron, 8 to 24 G., landing ex Nineveh. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

KEROSENE OIL, Cozzens's, on SALE. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.
Blundell, Spence, and Co.'s white and coloured paints
Red lead, zinc paints, oak varnish
Colza oil, black japan, gold size
French polish, best navy picked oakum
Stockholm pitch and tar, amber rosin
Boiled and raw linseed oil, putty
Turps, lead piping, sheet lead, 5 and 6 lbs.
American tools, axe and adze handles.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of Undersigned—
Blood's, Barclay's, and Byass's bottled stout
Bottled ales, all the best brands
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in bulk and case
Old tom, Armstrong Gun, and Sir Robert Burnett's
Gin and schnapps of finest quality
Fine old brown sherry, Widow Dunnecq brand
Claret and champagne; also hock, in bottles with handles
Felton's quinine champagne, a splendid tonic, obtainable at lowest market rates.
MOSS and ALLT, 143, Pitt-street.

BARRY'S CHICORY, Currants, Elemes, Coarse Salt, oatmeal, barley, split peas, heavy sperms, hemp seed, plantation coffee, pint salads, red herrings, salt herrings, twine, Colman's mustard. T. J. Stutchbury, Clarence-st.

FLOUR.—Fine silk-dressed country brands, for SALE, in lots to suit the trade.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

OATS.—4000 bushels of superior Seed and Feed, and Cape Barley. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

ON SALE, Hobart Town Black and White Seed OATS, Carrots, and Grey Peas. P. JAMES, Markets.

VINEGAR, in casks and cases, soap powders. D. J. MONK, Wattle and Abercrombie-st., Chippendale.

ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS—Butter in three minutes 12s. 6d. each. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

OLD RAGS, ROPE, AND CANVAS.
Highest cash price given.
Australian Paper Company (limited), No. 13, Queen's-place, Sydney.

LEMAIRE'S celebrated London and Paris Toy and Fancy BAZAAR will be found the best assorted, and also the cheapest in the colonies. 472, George-street, opposite the Markets.

WOOL WASHING.—Try WARD and CO.'S WOOL WASHING COMPOUND, guaranteed to wash wool with one-fourth the labour and expense of any other process known. Sample sent to any part of the colony on receipt of 2s 6d, in stamps. 276, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Red and white, in quarter-casks. HAZELAND and CO., Phoenix Wharf.

BILLIARD and BAGATELLE TABLES for SALE. JAMES DEVLIN, jun., agent for Alcock and Co., Victoria Chambers, Pitt-street.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—The Advertiser, who owns one of the most remunerative Weekly Newspapers in Queensland, is desirous of meeting with a purchaser, or of exchanging for a similar property in New South Wales or Victoria. For particulars apply to Messrs. SHARWOOD and CO., Wynyard-square, Sydney.

TO PRINTERS.—For SALE, a Quadruple Demy Gripper MACHINE, by Myers, of Southampton, nearly new, now at work at Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.'s, Pitt-street. Also, second-hand Demy STANHOPE, £25. Ditto ROYAL IMPERIAL, £30. Apply to SHARWOOD and CO., 87, York-street.

PATENT CHAFFCUTTER, for SALE, either for horse or steam power, price £6. T. H. Wiseman, Circular Quay.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Business for SALE, best situation on Brickfield-hill. Address Clothier, HERALD O.

TO BAKERS.—A BUSINESS for SALE, with fixtures; income only £5. Lamb Inn, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, a first-rate MILK BUSINESS, seven first-rate cows, horse, spring-cart, harness, plough, chaffcutter, &c., with lease of premises; low rent. Apply to BUTLER and INGLIS, 793, George-street South.

FOR SALE, a Whitworth RIFLE, case and fittings. Apply T. STREET, 30, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FURNITURE and Books. No. 2, Hosking-place, Castlereagh and Hunter sts.

FOR SALE, a Boy's PONY, with Saddle and Bridle. Mr. NORFOLK, Livery Stables, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, grey Arab PONY, carries a lady; pair Buggy Ponies, £10. ARCHER'S stables, Elizabeth-st.

HORSE, Market Cart, Harness; sand trial, £16; cream-coloured Buggy Horse, £20. W. Archer, Elizabeth-st.

BUGGIES and Harness, new and second-hand, of every description, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, Pitt-st.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on HIRE, or for SALE. GIBSON and CO.'S Horse Repository, 282, Pitt-st.

GIBSON and CO. have 10 good BUGGIES and Horses for SALE, cheap. 282, Pitt-street.

HORSE, new Spring-cart, and Harness, £22 the lot. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

HORSE, American Waggon, and Harness, in one lot or separately. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

FIRST-CLASS DOGCART, nearly new, £24. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

HORSE, Dray, and Harness, £20 the lot. GIBSON and CO., opposite School of Arts.

ABBOT'S Buggy, nearly new, either for 2 or 4 persons, only £30 cash. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

THREE light American WAGGONS, for SALE, £20, £25, and £30. Gibson and Co., Repository, 282, Pitt-st.

EXPRESS WAGGON, with pole and shafts, carry 25 cwt., at WHITELEY'S Factory, Newtown.

FOR SALE, double-seated Pony PHAETON, in thorough repair. 415, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

MOORE'S COACH-FACTORY, South Head Road, opposite Court House.—Buggies for town or country use; phaetons, waggonettes, concords, top and no-top abbott waggons, pagnel carts, single and double harness, second-hand buggies, &c.

BOSTON CHAISE, American-built, best make, for SALE. T. MOORE, South Head Road, opposite the Court House.

EXPRESS WAGGON, large size, for SALE; also, light Timber Waggons. T. MOORE, South Head Rd.

FOR SALE, a new SPRING-CART, HORSE, and Harness, cheap. Marian and Moon-sts., Redfern.

FOR SALE, first-class Cut-under BUGGY, double-seated, lamps, and pole, complete, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony. To be seen on Thursday, the 7th of May, from 10 to 4. E. M'CARTY, Coach-builder, Liverpool-street West.

FIRST-CLASS American CARRIAGES, to carry six persons, trimmed blue morocco leather and best cloth, painted chocolate, picked out black, edged vermilion; very strong, and light enough for one horse, suitable for either town or country. On view at HOLT'S Carriage Bazaar, Castlereagh-street.

ABBOT'S Top-Buggy, extra strong, the only one in the city, for SALE. HOLT'S Bazaar, Castlereagh-st.

CHARIOTTEE, with top, for SALE, to carry four persons; trimmed blue silk tabaret, painted the fashionable colour. HOLT'S Buggy Depôt, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

TURN-OUT NO-TOPS, cut up to allow the wheels to run under. Also, two and four seated BUGGIES of every description. For SALE, cheap, at HOLT'S Buggy Depôt, Castlereagh-street.

SECOND-HAND No-Top Buggies for SALE, very cheap. HOLT'S Buggy Depôt, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a good paying BUSINESS, cheap. GRISDALE and CO., 242, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL.—For DISPOSAL, an old-established country practice, with surgery, stock of drugs, fittings, &c. For a respectable qualified practitioner of active habits, there is an excellent opening. Immediate possession given, and terms liberal. Apply W. Z. H., Post-office, Goulburn.

SCHOLASTIC.—To be DISPOSED of, a small first-class Boys' SCHOOL, in the country. Also, a young Ladies' School. May be treated for separately or together. Terms easy. Address until 20th May, Terence, HERALD Office, Sydney.

FOR SALE, several COTTAGES, suitable for respectable families, and situated in the healthiest part of Woollahra. Three fourths of purchase money may remain on mortgage for several years payable by instalments. PIGOTT and TRICKETT, Solicitors, 129, King-street.

TO BE SOLD a bargain, a good second-hand PIANO, by E. Moulle, Paris. 106, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, an eight-roomed HOUSE, with pantry, kitchen, laundry, gig-house, stable, hayshed, servant's room, fowlhouse, and yard; flower-garden, orchard, paddock, &c., situate on the Parramatta Road, midway between Ashfield and Burwood stations, and overlooking Hen and Chicken Bay. N.B.—The Burwood omnibus passes the premises daily.
For terms, &c., inquire at Rosebank, Fivedock, opposite Ashfield Park.

STORE STOCK.—The undersigned have for SALE by private contract—Store cattle and sheep, of ages and sexes, in lots to suit purchasers, in all parts of New South Wales and Queensland.
Particulars can be obtained on application to IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

STATIONS FOR SALE.
The undersigned have for SALE by private contract several SPLENDID PASTORAL PROPERTIES of well-known capabilities for SHEEP and CATTLE, being some of the finest Runs in NEW SOUTH WALES and QUEENSLAND, possessing every advantage of extensive area—lightly stocked, well watered and grassed. Purchasers desirous of obtaining really first-class remunerative investments may obtain all particulars upon application to IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, by auction, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY,
Cart, gig, and saddle horses; trial given
Drays, carts, buggies, spring-carts, harness, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

Fat Calves. Fat Calves.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by John Nowlan, Esq., Eelah, Hunter River, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of very prime fat calves.

Broken-in Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by T. Nicholson, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
30 head horses, all in prime condition, comprising first-class hackneys and harness horses.

Waggonette.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome waggonette to carry six, built to order by Vial, in condition equal to new.

Prime Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by W. Jardine, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
600 prime fat sheep, balance of flock, from Maneroo.

Fat Cattle.

At the Annandale Yards, WEDNESDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at the above yards, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock,
173 head fat cattle (150 bullocks and 23 speyed cows), a very prime draft from Messrs. Fraser and Anderson's run, Bannockburn, M'Intyre River.

Horses
Waggonette
Fat Sheep
Fat Cattle.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A waggonette, built to order by G. Vial
A very choice lot of young horses, from Mudgee
4 young horses, from Maitland
Several cart horses, subject to trial
Powerful grey roadster
Other horses.
At 12 o'clock,
500 fat sheep.
At Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock,
20 unbroken horses.
At Annandale Yards, at 2 o'clock,
Fat cattle.

Superior Horses.

Bred at Mudgee by C. B. Lowe, Esq.

BURT and CO. are instructed by C. B. Lowe, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 well bred upstanding young horses, broken to ride, amongst them are a remarkably handsome piebald, and an excellent buggy horse.
And at Camperdown Yards, at 3 o'clock,
20 well bred colts and fillies, amongst which are several match pairs.

Mr. Lowe's horses are well known as the produce of superior stock, they show both style and substance, and have always commanded in the Sydney market top rates.

Horses
Omnibuses
Harness, &c.

At the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. C. Reynolds to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock,
Without reserve,
Omnibus, Invincible, No. 3
Ditto, ditto, No. 9
Ditto, Bow Bells, No. 180
Car, Time is Money, No. 30
21 horses, all accustomed to their work
4 sets pair-horse harness
2 ditto four-horse ditto
Several sets of spare bars
Chaff-cutters
Large quantity of stable utensils and sundries.
This sale will be positive to the highest bidder.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

HENRY MOSES has received instructions from George Rouse, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Sale Yards, Camperdown, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
5 superior draught horses, with trials; and
25 unbroken horses.

Butchers. Butchers.

M. LOWE has received instructions from J. H. Cox, Esq., Negoa, to sell by auction, at Mr. Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
1120 prime fat wethers, from the Namoi, in lots to suit purchasers. Represented as good sheep.

Annandale Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from E. Daly, Esq., to sell by auction, at Annandale Yards, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock,
600 prime weighty fat sheep, in lots.

Annandale Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. Allcorn to sell by auction, at Annandale Yards, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock,
70 head of prime fat cattle in lots.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from E. Daley, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, 7th May, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1200 weighty fat wedders, in lots.
Terms, cash.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from James Evans, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, 7th May, at half-past 9 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle (reported very good), in lots.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from J. L. Hassall, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, the 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Skuthorp, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of fat and store cattle, in lots.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards,
On THURSDAY next, 7th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by George Campbell, Esq., trustee for Mrs. James Sloane, to sell by auction, as above,
650 very superior fat wethers, in lots.

Liverpool.

G. WHITEFORD has been instructed by Mr. John Eastwood to sell by auction, on the premises, Collingwood-terrace, on THURSDAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his excellent and useful household furniture, together with a quantity of ladies' clothing, fantail and common pigeons, &c., &c.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

In the Insolvent Estate of of G. H. Harwood.

TUESDAY, 12th May, at 11 o'clock.

209, George-street North.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on the premises, as under,
Hair-brushing machine and brushes, champooing machine
3 baths, with apparatus pipes, &c.
Pier glasses, oilcloth, lamps, pictures, soap
Brushes, &c.
Terms, cash.

Sale by Auction.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Clothing, jewellery, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, May 8th, at 11.

Preliminary Notice.

Substantial Household Furniture, Superior Cooking Apparatus and Fittings.
Together with the
Goodwill of that well-known Boarding and Eating House, situate in Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, kept by Mr. Lodge.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Lodge to sell by auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, on FRIDAY, 8th May, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture and effects, consisting of
Dining-room furniture, dinner services, tea and coffee services, two excellent cooking stoves and fittings
The furniture of about 18 bedrooms, viz.,
27 iron bedsteads and bedding
Washstands and services, toilet tables and glasses, oilcloth and carpets
Engravings, sofas, couches, &c.
Full particulars in to-morrow's paper.
Terms, cash.

Office Furniture.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 125, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, on THURSDAY, 7th May, at 11 prompt,
A quantity of office furniture, consisting of desks, tables, sashes, doors, railing, &c.
Terms, cash.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, May 11, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. John Benson, jun., pawnbroker, 78, Parramatta-street, specified as under:—
1866.
July—25th, pair of gold eardrops.
August—8th, gold chain; 24th, scarf and gold ring.
September—26th, black silk dress, 2 shawls, and silk mantle.
November—26th, pair of gold eardrops.
1867.
January—28th, embroidered petticoat and 2 pairs of drawers.
April—18th, gold ring; 29th, half-sovereign.
May—29th, gold curb chain; 30th, single barrelled gun.
July—8th, 2 gold keepers and wedding ring.
August—10th, silver lever open face watch and silver chain 18913; 12th, brown cloth mantle; 21st, sundry tools; 22nd, cornet; 30th, silk dress, muslin dress, and sundries.
September—5th, dress and remnant of calico; 10th, sheet and 2 chemises; 14th, remnant of alpaca and vest; 16th, black shawl; 21st, coat, trousers, and vest; 23rd, pair of gold ear drops and dress; 24th, dress.
October—1st, black silk mantle; 2nd, black cloth coat, trousers, and vest, 3 gold brooches and pair of gold ear drops; 3rd, pair of gold ear drops; 4th, cape and flute, dress and 2 frocks; 7th, plaid dress, satin dress, and sundry clothes; 8th, 2 gents' gold rings; 12th, double-barrel gun; 14th, child's frock, 4 pillow slips, cape, vest, and bolster case, black cloth mantle; 15th, remnant of black broadcloth; 16th gold pencil case, 2 rings, and pair of eardrops; 19th, 2 frocks; 22nd, 4 planes and brace; 26th, silver lever hunting watch 18089, and geneva hunting watch 91033-6723.
November—4th, silver verge watch 6843, gold ring; 5th, silk dress and remnant black silk, mantle, gold brooch, plaid dress; 8th, metal teapot, sac coat, silk dress, and sundries; 11th, quilt and table cover; 12th, coat, trousers, and vest; 13th, black skirt and jacket, pair of blankets, quilt; 14th, silk mantle; 22nd, gold open-face lever watch 2342, black silk mantle; 23rd, 6 antimacassars; 26th, pair of gold eardrops.
December—3rd, cruetstand, suit of clothes, and baby's gown, blue skirt and jacket; 5th, striped skirt and dress, unmade; 6th, black silk dress; 9th, silk dress, blue shawl; 12th, brooch and 2 rings, dress; 13th, 19 views and case; 14th, pair of gold ear drops and studs; 16th, silk skirt jacket, silk mantle, and baby's frock, coat and antimacassar; 17th, pair of trousers, bag, black silk dresspiece; 18th, suit of clothes: 20th, silver geneva watch 7973, 4764; 21st, dress; 23rd, night gown, chemise, dresspiece, and shawl, blanket and frock, pair of trousers; 24th, dress, mantle, and pair of trousers, worked petticoat and pair of fancy worked slippers; 26th, dress and pair of boots; 27th, frock and chemise, pair of trousers and vest, dress and jacket; 28th, coat and vest, blanket, dress, and piece; 30th, coat and cap, pair of trousers and crimean shirt; 31st, silver hunting lever watch 11441, silk mantle, gold ring.
1868.
January—2nd, merino dress; 4th, nightgown and sundries, tablecloth, 3 nightgowns, and 2 chemises; 6th, gold albert; 7th, dress; 9th, 2 sheets, and drawers; 11th, dress and jacket; 13th, merino dress and sundries, silver watch and silver chain; 15th, 2 sheets, 2 flocks, and petticoat, silk dress; 16th, silver lever open face watch 7010, and steel chain; 18th, tweed dress; 20th, large quilt; 25th, silver geneva, double-cased watch 5070, worked frock and cape; 28th, dress and jacket, gold chain; 29th, merino dress and remnant; 30th, dress and flannel; 31st, black silk dresspiece. Also a large quantity of tools, and 300 pledges under 5s.

General Drapery, Manchester Goods, &c.

For Sale by Auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 6th, at 11 o'clock prompt.

MR. SAMUEL JAY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, THIS DAY, at 11,
14 packages general drapery, &c., comprising
Rough brown hollands, prints, calicos, diapers, flannels, shirtings, hosiery, bugle trimmings, feathers, hats, cambric handkerchiefs, linings, elastics, &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

For positive Sale to the highest bidder.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 6th, at 11 o'clock.

MR. SAMUEL JAY has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank Court, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4478—27 men's fancy tweed suits
9 doe vests
3 trousers and vests
Case lined, zinc.
4488—12 men's fancy suits
6 tweed vests
19 trousers and vests
12 Scotch tweed vests
Case lined, zinc.
4474—6 dozen men's light ground crimean shirts
6 ditto assorted
Case lined, zinc.
4479—10 check tweed trousers and vests
11 ditto trousers
40 fancy doe vests
14 boys' and youths' silk mixed suits
13 ditto ditto
40 men's blue diagonal vests
Case lined, zinc.
4492—19 dozen fancy crimean shirts
Case lined, zinc.
4472—30 men's silk mixed sacs and vests to match
11 ditto black cloth vests
13 ditto black doe trousers
Case lined, zinc.
Terms liberal, at sale.

To close accounts.

Men's Mercery, Ready-made Clothing
Paper Collars, in dozen boxes
Spun Silk Bands, Regatta Shirts
West End Collars, Worsted Half Hose
Men's Kid Gloves, Felt Hats, &c.

MR. SAMUEL JAY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank Court, THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 6th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Several lots of the above.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Ladies' Sattern and Coutille Stays
White Shirtings
Fancy Socks in Boxes, Crape Collars, &c.

MR. SAMUEL JAY has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank Court, THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 6, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases of the above.
Terms liberal at sale.

Imperative Sale of Drapery, Slops, Hosiery, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 6th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without the slightest reserve,
79 packages comprising—

64 all-wool plaids	Light ground crimeans
7-4 Thibet cloths	Pilot cloths
Fancy and striped winceys	Reversible sacs
Skirtings	Tweed and doe trousers
Covered skirts (new shapes)	Ditto ditto vests
Saxony flannels	Men's brown half-hose
8-4 and 36-inch greys	Yankee and felt hats
Hollin's longcloths	Ties, belts, &c.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Self Coloured Wool Garibaldi Jackets.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 6.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
99—1 case, 20 dozen wool Garibaldi jackets.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Slops.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 6.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
3 cases coats, trousers, &c.
Slightly damaged by moth.
Terms, cash.

POSTPONED till FRIDAY, May 8th, 1868, at 12 o'clock, the goods not being landed.

Invoices Walter Heywood Chair Company Winchester Company.

American Chairs, Just arrived per Crusader.

Under directions of Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, FRIDAY, May 8th, 1868, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Superior shipment American chairs, in every variety of oak, imitation mahogany, imitation rosewood, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, May 6th, 1868.

Camera, Furniture, Sausage Machine, Books, and Sundries, Chairs.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 6th, 1868, at 11 o'clock,
Lithographic press
Photographic camera, American chairs
Iron bedsteads, furniture
Sundries, books, periodicals
Dinner service, cheese, &c.
Sausage machines.
Terms, cash.

Engravings (framed and glazed), Crockery
Marble Top Table, Tables, Iron Bedstead
Table Cutlery, sundry articles of Furniture.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11,
The above.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY next, 6th instant.

Barrett's Anchor Brand Negrohead Tabacco.
9 Half-tierces.

On account of whom it may concern.
☞ For Positive Unreserved Auction Sale,
At Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Important to
Tobacconists
Grocers
Country Buyers, and others.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
9 half-tierces Barrett's Anchor Brand negrohead tobacco.
Terms at sale.

Spanish Cigars.
2 Cases.

For Positively Unreserved Auction Sale, at Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Important to
Tobacconists
Grocers
Country Buyers, and others.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
2 cases Spanish cigars, each 100 1-lb. boxes.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock.

Superior French Perfumery.
Wood Matches, Copying Ink,
Fancy Goods, &c.

To close consignments.

Without any reserve.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
3 cases superior French perfumes, in elegant fancy boxes
1 cask copying ink
2 cases fancy goods, &c.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock.

For Positive Sale.

To Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

Polished Steel Fireirons.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
2 cases superior polished steel fireirons, plain and ornamented, from a celebrated Sheffield manufactory.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 6th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Northampton, Barclay, master, from London.
More or less damaged by sea water.

LG—§ 3990,
One Case Organ and other Concertinas.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 6th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
One case concertinas, as above.
Terms, cash.

Liverpool Coarse Salt.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
60 bags superior Liverpool salt.
Terms at sale.

Sardines.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
D—14 cases half sardines.
Terms, cash.

Ex Northampton.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores
Preserved Provisions
New Fruits, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases B. and Polson's corn flour
20 kegs carbonate soda
5 cases tapioca, 28 lb. tins
12 ditto York hams
50 ditto Morton's vinegar
40 ditto half-pint salad oil
10 ditto pint ditto
25 barrels oatmeal
20 kegs saltpetre
3 cases chicory
6 cases new Turkey figs, small boxes
6 ditto Muscatels, layers
75 boxes Eleme raisins.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of balance of a Shipment of FINE SUGARS,
Chiefly in small mats.
The only lot in the Market.

For Positive Sale,
Under instructions from the importers, Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourcade.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 8, at 11 o'clock,
The following shipment of sugars, viz.:—
No. 1—280 bags sugar
2—164 ditto ditto
3—250 ditto ditto
4—250 ditto ditto
5—237 ditto ditto
6—146 ditto ditto
7—330 ditto ditto
8—176 ditto ditto
9—290 ditto ditto
10—138 ditto ditto
11—204 ditto ditto
12—112 ditto ditto
13—587 ditto ditto
14—450 ditto ditto
15—300 ditto ditto
16—243 ditto ditto.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Port Cooper Cheese.

A Prime Parcel.

Just Landed ex John Knox.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
14 cases Port Cooper cheese.
In splendid condition.
Terms at sale.

Bacon and Hams.

On account of the concerned.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases bacon
1 ditto hams.

BRIGANTINE WILLING LASS.

A most profitable Vessel, recently engaged in the coasting trade to Adelaide, and our Northern Ports.

This smart Vessel is for Positive Sale, and may be inspected alongside Brown's Wharf.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The brigantine WILLING LASS, of 150 tons burthen. She is now delivering a perishable cargo, in splendid condition, without a stain; is remarkably well found, and shifts without ballast.
Inventory, with further particulars, at Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Entire Cargo of the Australasian Packet, from Hobart Town.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, May 6, at half-past 2 o'clock, sharp.
The cargo of Tasmanian Timber, ex Australasian Packet, comprising
764 battens, 10 and 11 feet
1,176 ditto, 12 feet
351 ditto, 13 and 14 feet
466 ditto, 15 feet
387 ditto, 16 feet
332 ditto, 18 feet
20,715 palings, 5 feet
9,000 ditto, 6 feet
70,000 shingles
1,000 wattle staves, 5 feet
800 ditto, 4 feet 4 inches
610 ditto, 4 feet
472 ditto, 3 feet 9 inches
195 ditto, 3 feet 6 inches.
Terms at sale.
The auctioneers are instructed to clear off this shipment without the least reserve.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
On WEDNESDAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock.

Useful Substantial Household Furniture.
Removed from the Christ Church Parsonage, for convenience of Sale.

Consisting of—
Drawing-room Suite
Dining-room Suite
Pianoforte
Brussels Carpet
Pier Glass
Electroplated-ware
Dinner Service
Dessert Service
Glassware
Iron Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, and Bedding
Chests Drawers
Wardrobes
Marble-slab Washstand and Dressing Tables
Towel Horses
Kitchen Dressers
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Hyde Park Pavilion.

Continuation of Sale of Materials.

WEDNESDAY, 6th May, at half-past 2 o'clock.

To Ship Builders, Contractors, Timber Merchants, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at Hyde Park, THIS DAY, 6th May, at half-past 2 o'clock,
A large quantity of timber, used in the erection of the Pavilion, including
3 and 2 inch kauri deck planks
24 kauri spars, 9 x 9, 48 feet long
25 ditto, 8 x 8, 36 ditto
2 Oregon ditto, 12 x 12, 50 ditto
33 pine ditto, 6 x 6, 20 to 24 feet ditto
Pine, 6 x 4
2 and 3 inch Oregon, long lengths
1 inch Oregon boards
1 inch T. and G. pine flooring
½, ¾, and 1 inch rough pine
1 inch American shelving boards
Sundry job lots, small scantling.
HARDWOOD.
3 x 2, 10 x 5, 8 x 2½, 9 x 2½, 10 x 2½, 10 x 3, 9 x 3, 8 x 3, 4 x 4.
Roofing felt, and a variety of sundries.
The above embraces some large lots, and is well worthy the attention of wholesale buyers.
Terms at sale.

On account and at the risk of the former purchasers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at Hyde Park, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Sundry lots timber, &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 6th May, at 11 o'clock, at the Old Bank of Australasia.

Splendid Rosewood Trichord Cottage PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD,
7 octaves, and all the latest improvements.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, the Musical Profession, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior rosewood cottage pianoforte, by Collard and Collard.
Terms, cash.

Pearl Barley.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
40 kegs pearl barley.
Terms at sale.

Currants.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, May 7th, at 11 o'clock,
19 casks currants.
Terms at sale.

Chinese Preserved Ginger.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
40 cases Chinese preserved ginger.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Jams, in Jars and Tins, very prime.

To Family Grocers, Confectioners, and Others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
25 cases jams, in white tins
40 ditto ditto, in 1 lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

China Oil.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
100 cases China oil, each 10 gallons
Terms at sale.

BOTTLED BEER.

Allsopp's Ale and Guinness's Stout.

THURSDAY, 7th May.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Cospatrick,
130 casks Allsopp's quart ale, bottled by Friend.
Ex Earl Dalhousie,
19 casks Guinness's quart stout, ditto
5 ditto ditto pints ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

FINE COUNTER and CRYSTAL SUGARS.
1500 Bags.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 7th May.

To Grocers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
About
900 small mats fine counter and crystal sugars
600 large bags ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Now landing ex Borealis, Ben Lomond, and Nineveh.

Drapery, Dress Goods, Blankets, Clothing, &c.

THURSDAY, 7th,
FRIDAY, 8th,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments of drapery, Manchester goods, &c., as under:—
Winter dress materials
French merinos
Coloured coburgs
6-4 wood oil baize
Black mantle cloths
Cloth covers
Damask ditto
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 witney blankets
Toilet covers
Scarlet skirting
Wool boas
Black alpacas
Rough hollands
Grey calicoes
Huckabacks
Forfars
Toilet covers, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

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60 Cases of First-class Clothing.

Ex Sir John Lawrence.
For Unreserved Auction Sale.

On THURSDAY, 7th,
FRIDAY, 8th instant,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above named days,
The following partially enumerated shipment of seasonable first-class clothing, which has just arrived:—
MS in diamond, 8 outside,
124—1 case men's fancy tweed vests, stitched collars
125—1 ditto ditto black cloth victoria sacs
126—1 ditto ditto fancy tweed trousers, F.F. silk waists
127—1 ditto ditto fancy silk mixed check ditto
128—1 ditto ditto blue cloth victoria sacs
129—1 ditto ditto fancy tweed brighton sacs, with vests to match
130—1 ditto ditto fancy tweed suits
131—1 ditto youths' fancy tweed trousers
132—1 ditto men's West of England ditto, raised seams
133—1 ditto ditto hairline coating victoria sacs
134—1 ditto ditto blue venetian brighton ditto
135—1 ditto ditto fancy tweed trousers, F.F.
136—1 ditto youths' ditto ditto
137—1 ditto boys' and youths' black cloth sacs
138—1 ditto men's super black doe trousers, raised seams
139—1 ditto ditto black cloth vests
140—1 ditto youths' fancy tweed trousers, F.F., half raised seams
141—1 men's ditto ditto ditto
142—1 ditto ditto fancy check silk mixed ditto
143—1 ditto ditto super black cloth walking sacs
144—1 ditto ditto fancy coating ditto ditto
145—1 ditto ditto diagonal silk mixed trousers
146—1 ditto men's fancy tweed victoria sacs
147—1 ditto ditto black cloth ditto ditto
148—1 ditto ditto super ditto ditto
149—1 ditto ditto black cloth brighton ditto
150—1 ditto ditto dark fancy doe trousers
151—1 ditto ditto black cloth vests
152—1 ditto ditto silk mixed and fancy diagonal tweed trousers
153—1 ditto ditto fine cheviot tweed ditto
154—1 ditto ditto white shirts W. and B.
155—1 ditto ditto super ditto ditto
156—1 ditto B. and Y. regatta ditto
157—1 ditto men's heavy byzantine ditto
158—1 ditto ditto fine witney reversible sacs
159—1 ditto ditto super diagonal bedford cord trousers
160—1 ditto ditto ditto riding pants
161—1 ditto ditto bedford mole ditto
162—1 ditto ditto doe and tweed vests, assorted
163—1 ditto boys' fancy doe trousers
164—1 ditto men's fancy tweed ditto
165—1 ditto ditto ditto
166—1 ditto ditto hairline doe vests
167—1 ditto ditto fancy tweed suits
168—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
169—1 ditto ditto black satin vests
170—1 ditto ditto W. E. tweed trousers
171—1 ditto ditto fancy silk mixed and bedford ribbed ditto
172—1 ditto fine melton crimean shirts
173—1 ditto fancy check ditto ditto
174—1 ditto innovation mole trousers
175—1 ditto heavy plain ditto
176—1 ditto heavy millers' mole, in piece
177—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
The auctioneers beg to remind the trade that this sale offers a favourable opportunity for replenishing stock. The goods are all of the most approved make and style, the assortment is varied and select, and the order is to sell to the best advantage.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

GRISDALE and CO. will sell by auction, at Rooms, 242, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture, clothing, watches, jewellery, and sundries.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD CITY PROPERTY.

PRINCE AND FORT STREETS.

FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, in the most elevated part of Prince-street, producing a rental of £90 per annum each.

Title:—Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan.
Terms:—Half cash; balance by bills at 6 and 12 months, secured on the property.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions to sell, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of May, at 11 o'clock,
All that PARCEL of LAND, containing
33 PERCHES,
having 68 feet 7 inches frontage to Prince-street, and 68 feet 7 inches frontage to Fort-street, with a depth of 125 feet 4 inches, and on which are erected TWO MOST COMFORTABLE and WELL-FINISHED DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, now in the occupation of Captain Wiseman and Mr. John Marsden, at a rental of £90 per annum each.
EACH HOUSE CONTAINS Entrance Hall, large Drawing-room opening into a balcony, which commands magnificent Harbour Views, Dining-room, 5 Bedrooms, Bathroom, 2 Cellars, Kitchen, &c.
IN THE LARGE YARD at the back are a Coach-house, Stable, Fuel Shed, &c., &c.
The HOUSES are BUILT in a MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANNER, and are replete with EVERY REQUISITE convenience for respectable families.
☞ The Auctioneers, in drawing attention to this valuable City Property, would say that it is situated in a most healthy and elevated position, surrounded by many excellent houses, and from which there are truly delightful views of the Harbour in every direction; the locality has always been a favourite one, and, as an investment, offers a good opportunity to capitalists desirous of securing a first-class city property.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SPENCER HART WILSON.

Valuable Suburban Properties at BALMAIN, and on NELSON'S BAY ROAD.

LOT 1.—All that Block of Land at BALMAIN, being Allotment No. 5, fronting THAMES-STREET 66 feet by a depth of 155 feet, with all the buildings thereon erected, and known as the property of Mrs. Cadman.
LOT 2.—All that Parcel of Land on the NELSON'S BAY ROAD, adjoining the residence of Miss TAYLOR, known as Mrs. CADMAN'S property, and at present occupied by Mrs. NEWELL, the boundaries of which are thus described:—Bounded on or towards the west by the Nelson Bay Road, running north-westerly to the boundary of John Copland's 3 acres 28 perches; on the north by a line easterly 4 chains 46 links; on the east by a line southerly 3 chains 18 links, and on the south by a line westerly 4 chains 56 links.
LOT 3.—All that parcel of land at WAVERLEY, containing 3 roods and 20 perches, adjoining Mrs. Cadman's property, commencing on the East Side of NELSON'S BAY ROAD, at a point 5 chains 64 links from the junction of that road and Arden-street, bounded on the north by lot 6, bearing east 4 chains 51 links; on the east by Mrs. Cadman's property, bearing south in two bearings 4 chains to Nelson's Bay Road, and on the south-west by that road 5 chains 57 links.

Title—Unquestionable. For particulars apply to John Dawson, Esq., Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

GORMAN and MILLER have received instructions from the Executors in the Estate of the late Spencer Hart Wilson to sell by public auction, at their Land Sale Rooms, 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 12th May,
The above valuable suburban properties, which are to be POSITIVELY and UNRESERVEDLY disposed of to the highest bidder.
Upon Lot 2 there is at present a Wooden House with outbuildings, at present occupied by Mrs. Newell; the elevation of the land is such that the purchaser could, when erecting another house, command a magnificent view of the surrounding lands, and the nearness thereof to Nelson's Bay offers an excellent opportunity to those desirous of securing a beautiful building site.

WEDNESDAY, 6th May.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE SALE of CITY and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 6th May.
YURONG-STREET, Woolloomooloo.—Two 2-story houses, near William-street
LITTLE CAMPBELL-STREET, Surry Hills.—Two 2-story brick houses
BOTANY.—17 blocks of choice swamp and building land, from 1½ acre to 7 acres each
ST. PETER'S, COOK'S RIVER.—Valuable allotments of land adjoining the church
BRISBANE WATER.—The Wyoming Estate, containing 340 acres of land, with the family residence.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

Unreserved Sale.

2 BRICK COTTAGES,
situate in Little Campbell-street, Surry Hills, and a Lane at the rear.

TITLE.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Solicitors, Hunter-street.

Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 6th May,
An ALLOTMENT of LAND, fronting LITTLE CAMPBELL-STREET, on which is erected a 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, on stone foundations, with slated roof, containing 4 rooms, with verandah, now in the occupation of Mr. Tomlin; and, at the rear, a 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, on stone foundations, with slated roof, containing 2 rooms, and shed, in the occupation of Mr. Spence.
WATER LAID ON.

This property, No. 39, in Little Campbell-street, close to Riley-street, is one of the best-built and arranged freeholds in the locality, and has been so constructed that the house at the rear can either be used as kitchen and servant's room and laundry for the front house, or can be, as now, occupied as a separate building. It commands an undisturbed and delightful view.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

That celebrated Estate,
WYOMING, BRISBANE WATER,
containing 340 ACRES of LAND, with the FAMILY RESIDENCE.

Title unquestionable.
Apply to Messrs. ROXBURGH, SLADE, and SPAIN, Solicitors, the Exchange.

Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 6th May,
That valuable and charming estate,
WYOMING,
situate at Brisbane Water, adjoining the town of GOSFORD, and bounded on the west by Brisbane Water.

Wyoming comprises 340 acres, of which a large portion is now enclosed as grass paddocks. It is well watered, and is most accessible.
The homestead, a charming sylvan retreat, is so well known as to need no description. Suffice it, that a little care and outlay would restore it to its pristine beauty, and render it all that the most fastidious of tastes could require.

BOTANY FARMS.

17 BLOCKS of BOTANY FARM LAND and CHOICE BUILDING SITES,
containing from 1½ to 7 ACRES each,
commanding most lovely and extensive views, extending from the
HEADS OF BOTANY BAY TO THE BLUE MOUNTAINS,
and surrounded by the choice properties of Mr. Hancock, the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, and Mr. Kellett's properties.

TITLE—Unquestionable.

TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 6th May,
That VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND known as Phelps's Grant,
THAT VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND,
situate at
BOTANY,
between the village reserve and the property of Mr. Kellett, comprising an AREA OF SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES, subdivided into 17 blocks of from 1½ to 7 acres each, portion of which is the well-known and far-famed BOTANY SWAMP LAND, and the residue
CHOICE BUILDING LAND,
commanding most extensive and lovely views. The land is intersected by the main
BOTANY ROAD,
now one of the best, the longest, and the prettiest drives out of Sydney, making a circuit of many miles round the city, and embracing most
CHARMING VIEWS OF OCEAN AND INLAND SCENERY.

ST. PETER'S, COOK'S RIVER.

12 VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, immediately adjoining the Church Grounds, and opposite to the residence of M. Metcalfe, Esq.

TITLE—For particulars apply to Messrs. JOHNSON and MARTIN, Solicitors, George-street.

TERMS at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 6th May,
12 valuable allotments of land immediately adjoining the Church Grounds, and having extensive frontages to the COOK'S RIVER ROAD,
SILVER-STREET,
and JAMES-STREET.

☞ Attention is directed to this sale, as affording an opportunity to those who are desirous of securing land in this truly eligible locality of doing so on the most advantageous terms. The situation is not to be surpassed, and the ornamental grounds around the residence of Mr. Metcalfe secure to the allotments a privacy not ordinarily to be obtained.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

By order of the Mortgagee.

YURONG-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Two two-story Houses, near William-street.

Title—apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY Solicitors, Hunter-street.

RAYNES, TREEVE, CO., have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 6th May,
All that valuable block of land, situate in Yurong-street, being the southern portion of that part sold to Peter Conolly, by William Carr, of block A 14 of the Riley Estate, having a frontage of 44 feet, more or less, to that street on which are erected
TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES,
with shingled roofs.

☞ This property is in an undeniably good position, and by the outlay of a few pounds might be made of much greater value; the sale is peremptory, and to any one requiring a small city investment the opportunity can be most safely recommended.

UNRESERVED CLEARING SALE.

REDMIRE.
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

Beautifully situated sites for
SUBURBAN VILLAS
SMALL FARM HOMESTEADS
MARKET GARDENS
VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, &c.
ANY AREA from THREE ACRES AND UPWARDS, fronting good roads, from 66 to 100 feet wide.
This well-known estate is most favourably situated in this POPULAR HEALTHY SUBURB, and extends from the Cook's River to within a short distance of the railway, close to the BURWOOD STATION.

TITLE UNDER TORRENS'S ACT.

LIBERAL TERMS.—One-third cash, residue long credit, at a low rate of interest.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st June, at 11 o'clock,
The residue of the celebrated
REDMIRE ESTATE,
BURWOOD AND ENFIELD,
within easy walking distance from the
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION,
and about 8 miles by a good metalled road from the city.

Fuller particulars in a future advertisement.
Lithographic plans at the rooms.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

UNRESERVED
CLEARING SALE.

KIRKETON ESTATE,
DARLINGHURST.

THE REMAINING FIVE UNSOLD ALLOTMENTS, fronting WILLIAM-STREET at its junction with DARLINGHURST ROAD.

TITLE UNDER TORRENS' ACT.

TERMS—One third cash, residue may remain secured by mortgage for three years, at a low rate of interest.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from W. W. Billyard, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 18th May, at 11 o'clock.
The whole of the residue of the well-known KIRKETON ALLOTMENTS, at the junction of WILLIAM-STREET and the WOOLLOOMOOLOO ROAD, on the HEIGHTS OF DARLINGHURST.
LOT 1 has the following frontages:—37 feet to William-street, 101 feet to the Darlinghurst Road.
LOTS 2 to 4 have each frontages of 24 feet to William-street, with depths varying from 74 feet to 96 feet, extending to a lane.
LOT 6 has a frontage of 23 feet to the Darlinghurst Road, adjoining Mr. Slade's purchase, with a depth of 124 feet, extending to a lane 20 feet wide, dividing it from Miss Little's property.

☞ These VERY CHOICE ALLOTMENTS, the MOST VALUABLE IN THE CITY, possess numerous advantages. They occupy a magnificent position on the HEIGHTS OF DARLINGHURST, at the junction of William-street and the Woolloomooloo Road, the frontage to the former enjoying a northern, the latter an eastern aspect, commanding at the same time, from the elevated nature of the land, extensive and beautiful views of the city, harbour, and surrounding scenery.
The frontage to William-street is admirably adapted for business purposes. This street is now one of the leading thoroughfares of Sydney, and every year is becoming more valuable in this respect.
On the allotments sold substantial and valuable improvements are being erected, and there can be no doubt that the whole of this estate will in a few months be covered with good first-class premises from which constant adequate return to the investor may be relied on.

Builders, speculators, and others are informed that it is the positive intention to sell these few remaining allotments to close accounts.
Plan at the Rooms.

QUEENSLAND.

PORT CURTIS DISTRICT.

For Imperative Sale.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
That extensive, valuable, and unique CATTLE STATION, known as
MONTE CHRISTO,
comprising the whole of the Island of that name, situated in PORT CURTIS, and to which access can be easily had from the mainland at low tide.
The IMPROVEMENTS are very extensive, and include every requisite for carrying on the Station and working a very large herd of cattle without further outlay.

With this Station will be sold
750 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
a mixed herd, quiet and well bred.

* * Stores, Horses, Boats, and all other working plant and belongings to be taken by valuation, in the usual way, by arbitration.

Terms at sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 2nd of June next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable cattle property.
MONTE CHRISTO RUN is an island situated in and helping to form PORT CURTIS, and is distant from the TOWN OF GLADSTONE about 20 miles by water communication, but about spring tides, which occur twice a month, you can, for several days, cross cattle to the mainland without the least danger, whilst at other phases of the moon the sea forms a secure fence against cattle straying or being stolen. From the landing place on the mainland the distance to Gladstone is only 45 miles.
Monte Christo is estimated to be about 35 miles long, by an average of 9 miles wide, and is well grassed and abundantly watered by large permanent waterholes, as well as by innumerable creeks, some of which extend through the whole length and breadth of the island.
The CARRYING CAPABILITIES of the Station are estimated at
10,000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
in all seasons.
The Improvements on the Head Station consist of a comfortable six-roomed cottage (shingled), kitchen, stockman's hut, stockyard, and two good paddocks, one of 200 and the other of 2000 acres—the large paddock SECURELY FENCES THE ONLY CROSSING TO THE MAINLAND. At the north end of the island a fence—partly erected and which could be finished for about £100—would make a paddock capable of carrying and fattening 800 bullocks all the year round.
The south end of the island has been securely enclosed by a two-railed fence, and forms a heifer station, equal to carry 1500 head. At this part of the run (which is at present under a lease expiring in August next) there is a capital weatherboard cottage of 4 rooms (shingled), kitchen, small stockyard, and horse paddock of 400 acres.

With this compact property will be sold
750 HEAD OF QUIET CATTLE,
more or less.
This remarkable island station property is now brought forward for bona-fide sale, by order of the mortgagee, and its many advantages should not be overlooked by parties seeking a first-class cattle run scarcely one-tenth stocked.
As a station, it may be described as securely fenced on all sides, and divided into paddocks, besides being situated within a comparatively few miles of a large market for its fat stock for home consumption, as well as for export, a large trade in live horned stock being already established between Gladstone and several ports in New Zealand. An inspection of cattle and station is invited.

To Builders, Small Capitalists, Mechanics, and others.

GREAT SALE
FREEHOLD BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.
FOSTERVILLE,
SURRY HILLS.

TITLE—Unquestionable, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, Solicitors, Pitt-street.

TERMS—One quarter cash, residue in 6, 12, and 18 months.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from John S. Smith, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 18th May, at 11 o'clock,
The residue of the celebrated
FOSTERVILLE ESTATE,
SURRY HILLS,
subdivided into FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES, having frontages of from 20 to 40 feet to the following streets—
SMITH-STREET
GIPPS-STREET
MACQUARIE-STREET
FOSTER-STREET
MARY-STREET
ANN-STREET,
and other leading thoroughfares.
☞ These freehold allotments have good frontages leading to thoroughfares, and extend back to lanes at the rear.
The position for mechanics and small capitalists may be considered, without exception, the best in the city—being elevated, healthy, favourable for drainage, and, what is of considerable importance to the working man, close to the business CENTRE of the CITY, GEORGE-STREET, the RAILWAY STATION, the principal MILLS and foundries, manufactories, and wharves.
In bringing the residue of this well-known estate forward for sale, in FREEHOLD SITES, the auctioneers are only desirous to impress on buyers the intention of the proprietor to effect sales, and to direct special attention to the favourable opportunity now presented to secure a city homestead, most eligibly situated, and on exceedingly liberal terms.
LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS can be obtained on application at the Rooms, that intending buyers may without difficulty identify the several lots in the subdivision.
Large plan on view at the Rooms.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, SUNDRIES, &c.

Cypress Cottage, St. Peter's, Cook's River Road.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 6th May.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Premises, Cypress Cottage, near St. Peter's Church, Cook's River Road, THIS DAY, 6th May, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, &c., comprising
Tables, chairs, couches
Easy chairs, fenders and fire-irons
Chiffonieres, pictures, clock
Large pier glass, 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches
PIANOFORTE, a first-class instrument and nearly new, by Middleton
Iron and wood bedsteads
Chests drawers, child's cot
Washstands and services
Dressing tables, dressing glasses
Kitchen utensils, sundries, &c.
Terms, cash.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1465148

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. RACHAEL FORD are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, No. 116, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South, op. Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late WILLIAM TOWN are invited to attend his funeral; to move from his late residence, Richmond, on FRIDAY MORNING, at half-past 11 o'clock. No circulars will be issued.
WILLIAM TOMKINSON, Undertaker.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of Mr. W. Hoskins.
Stage Manager, Mr. Stuart O'Brien.
Brilliant Reception of the Popular Favourite, MR. JAMES STARK, THE EMINENT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN, who is enthusiastically received nightly by crowded audiences.
THIS EVENING, Wednesday, May 6, will be presented the great drama of JACK CADE, or the KENTISH REBELLION.
Jack Cade, disguised as Aylmere..Mr. JAMES STARK.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle, 1s; gallery, 6d.
Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Box office open from 11 till 3, where places can be secured.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Old Favourite, Mr. JAMES STARK enthusiastically received.

JACK CADE, the great Drama.—Mr. STARK TO-NIGHT.

MR. STARK AS JACK CADE, TO-NIGHT.

MR. STARK AS JACK CADE TO-NIGHT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—MR. JAMES STARK in the Great Drama TO-NIGHT.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, for 1868.
Under the special patronage of his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF BELMORE, and her Ladyship the COUNTESS OF BELMORE.
Mr. W. SAURIN LYSTER has the honour to announce that he has made arrangements for an Opera Season at the Prince of Wales Opera House, when he will have the pleasure of introducing, in addition to the members of the Opera Company who have already appeared in Sydney, a company of Italian artistes, lately arrived from Europe, making in all
A GRAND COMBINATION of TWO OPERA COMPANIES.
ARTISTES.
Prima Donne,
Madame LUCY ESCOTT.
Miss GERALDINE WARDEN.
(Her first appearance.)
Contralto,
Miss GEORGIA HODSON.
Secunde Donne,
Miss ADA KING.
Mrs. ANDREWS.
Primi Tenori,
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES.
Mr. ARMES BEAUMONT.
(His first appearance in Sydney since his dreadful accident.)
Secondo Tenori,
Mr. W. F. BAKER.
Primo Baritoni,
Mr. J. H. SUTCLIFFE.
Primi Bassi
Mr. JOHN DE HAGA.
Mr. J. E. KITTS.
NEW ENGAGEMENTS.
Prima Donna,
Signora IDA VITALI.
Primo Tenori,
Signor UGO DEVOTI.
Primo Baritoni,
Signor GUISEPPE BERTOLINI.
Primo Basso,
Signor PIETRO DE ANTONI.
Stage Manager..........................Mr. W. Lloyd.
Acting Manager..........................Mr. H. J. Beaumont.

GRAND ORCHESTRA.

1st Violins.	Flutes.
Mr. R. White	Mr. Creed Royal
C. Shults	Martin.
Platt.	Clarinettes.
2nd Violins.	Mr. Howard
Mr. Devereaux	Hodge
Miller.	Horns.
Viola.	Mr. Vemo
Mr. W. Rice	M'Carthy.
Jones.	Cornets.
Cello.	Mr. Thompson
Mr. Hart.	James.
Contra Basso.	Trombone.
Mr. Brown	Mr. Speiglebergr.
Chete.	Bassoon.
	Mr. T. M'Coy.
	Drums.
	Mr. Brodie.

Conductor..........................Mr. John Hall.
Suggeritore..........................Signor Metrassi.
Librarian..........................Mr. Stockmeyer.

CHORUS.

Tenors.	Bassi.	Soprani.
Mr. Johnson	Mr. Thompson	Mrs. Morrison
Mr. Bachrach	Mr. Nathanson	Mrs. Lloyd
Mr. Derbyshire	Mr. Levison	Miss Royal
Mr. Mitchell	Mr. Benham	Miss Pearson
Mr. Gunning	Mr. Richardson	Miss Smythe
Mr. Moss	Mr. Goddard	Miss Kerridge
Mr. Sulves	Mr. Rathdown	Mrs. Thompson
Mr. Jackson.	Mr. Bernstein.	Miss James.

Chorus Master .... Mr. Richard White. R.A.M.

GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.
Premiere Danseuse........ Miss Marion Dixon.
Ballet Master .... Mr. E. M'Lean.
Scenic Artist.............. Herr Habbe.
Mechanist .... Mr. Renno.
Property Master .... Mr. Winning.
Costumier .... Mr. Forde.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 11 and 12, will be performed for the first time in several years, Verdi's Grand Opera,
ERNANI.
Ernani.............................. Mr. Henry Squires.
Don Carlos .... Signor Guiseppe Bertolini (his first appearance).
Don Ruy Gomez d'Silva........ Signor Pietro De Antoni (his first appearance).
Elvira.............................. Madame Lucy Escott.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 13th and 14th, will be given Verdi's grand opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Manrico .... Signor Ugo Devoti (his first appearance)
Count di Luna .... Signor Guiseppe Bertolini (his second appearance)
Ferrando .... Mr. J. E. Kitts
Azucena.......................... Miss Georgia Hodson
Leonora .... Signora Ida Vitali (her first appearance).

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss GERALDINE WARDEN, and Mr. ARMES BEAUMONT.
Notwithstanding the enormous expense attending the engagement of these great artistes, there will be no increase in the
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Upper Circle, 1s.
Box office open from 10 till 3, daily, on and after Thursday, May 7th, 1868.
At Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street, where seats can be secured six days in advance.
Application for season tickets and private boxes to be made at the Box Office.

OPERA NOTICE.
Chorus REHEARSAL of ERNANI, at Prince of Wales Opera House, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock sharp.

COMPLIMENTARY.
ST. PHILIP'S SCHOOLHOUSE, CHURCH HILL.
(By Permission of the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney.)
MR. EDWIN H. COBLEY has the honour to announce that
MISS AITKEN
(The Celebrated Elocutionist)
has in the kindest manner consented to give one of her POPULAR READINGS in the above room, FRIDAY EVENING, 8th May, 1868, the day before her departure from the colony.
Admission, 2s. 6d.

DANCING.—Mrs. WILLIAMS'S Quadrille party on Friday next. Assembly Rooms, 105, Elizabeth-st.

DANCING.—Mrs. CHARLES READ'S Quadrille Party, This Evening. Assembly Rooms, 75, William-st.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
FOR POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
DR. CARR'S UNRIVALLED and UNAPPROACHABLE SEANCES.
Grand SENSATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS of the MYSTERIOUS SCIENCES of ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, PHRENO-MESMERISM, and ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.
Commencing THIS EVENING.
MILLION PRICES!—Gallery and Upper circle, 6d; pit, 1s; stalls, 2s; dress circle, 2s 6d.
Dr. CARR may be consulted daily, from 12 to 4, at 96, Hunter-street, opposite Shadler's, baker.
Phrenological Charts, 10s 6d and 21s.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Dr. CARR'S SEANCE TO-NIGHT.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Startling MESMERIC MANIFESTATIONS TO-NIGHT.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Phrenological Delineations of Character TO-NIGHT.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Convincing Demonstrations of ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, PHRENO-MESMERISM, and ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY, TO-NIGHT.

WATSON'S BAY.
DR. CARR'S SEANCES.
A STEAMER will leave the Bay at 6·30 on the evenings of Wednesday (This Evening), Thursday, and Saturday, for the special convenience of those desirous of attending the SEANCES AT THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Purchasers of Tickets for Dress Circle or Stalls conveyed to and fro without charge. Fares to and fro, 1s.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 8th,
Grand Amateur Dramatic Entertainment, in aid of the Funds of the School of Industry, on which occasion the Right Honorable the Earl and her Ladyship the Countess of Belmore have signified their intention of being present, together with the Lady's Committee. Box Office open from 11 till 3.
Managers, Messrs. MARSTON and BROOKE.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
BACHELDER'S GRAND HISTORIC MIRROR, and MECHANICAL DIORAMA of the AMERICAN REBELLION, illustrating all the principal events, from the firing of the first gun down to the surrender of General Lee and his entire Army to Lieutenant-General Grant.
New mechanical dioramas have been added by the proprietor at great expense as follows:—
Grand Naval Engagement between the MERRIMAC and MONITOR, in Hampton Roads.
Great Naval Combat between the KEARSAGE and ALABAMA.
The most intricate piece of mechanism ever offered of THE FUNERAL PROCESSION in the City of Washington, of the late lamented PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
Reserved Seats, 3s; Unreserved, 2s; Gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8 p.m.
Box office open from 10 to 1.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—SATURDAY, May 9th, Grand Day Performance. Children and schools half-price, to all parts of the house. Doors open at 2, commence at half-past 2.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF His Excellency the EARL OF BELMORE, and The COUNTESS OF BELMORE.
Mrs. JOHN MEILLON will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at the MASONIC HALL.
The PROGRAMME, which will be published on Friday, will comprise a choice selection of Pianoforte and Violin Solos and Vocal Music.
TICKETS—hall 5s, gallery 2s 6d—may be obtained at the various music warehouses; and at Messrs. Parrot, Brothers, Hunter-street; and M'Mahon's, George-street.

CIVIL SERVICE CONCERT.—Carriages set down in Clarence-st., with horses' heads towards Druitt-st.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. An entertainment will be given by the above society on THURSDAY, the 7th May, at the Temperance Hall.
Tickets.—Front seats, 2s 6d; body of hall, 1s each, may be had of Messrs. Watson, Brickfield-hill; Bowen, Bathurst-street; M'Gregor, 320, George-street; Douglas, 19, Hunter-street; and at the establishment of the late Mr. J. Forrester, George-street. The proceeds will be handed to the Committee of the Prince Alfred Hospital Fund.

ASHFIELD.—An ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Readings and Music, will be held THIS EVENING, at the Schoolroom. Admission 1s; reserved seats, 1s 6d. FREDERICK KING.

CIRCULAR.
THE VARROVILLE STUD DISTRIBUTION, IN 1400 SHARES OF £5 EACH, including the celebrated horse FIREWORKS, winner (amongst other races) of the Champagne and Derby at Randwick, the Derby and Leger at Melbourne, and the Launceston Champion Race; also, ZOE, winner of two Champion Races; and CLOVE, winner of the first Australian Derby.
The proprietor of the Varrowville Stud, being desirous of closing his breeding and racing establishment, and retiring from the Turf, has decided upon disposing of the whole of his Stud of thoroughbred and other horses with the addition of Fireworks (by arrangement with his owner), by the issue of 1400 Shares of £5 each. A price which will place a share within the reach of the most limited means, and insure the distribution of the stock throughout the colonies.
The Stud numbers thirty-four head (exclusive of foals, which are given in), particularised hereafter.
Each Horse shall constitute one prize, and in the event of the death of any Thoroughbred Horse previous to the time of drawing, £250 will be substituted for the Horse so dying, and for any Half-bred Horse the sum of £50.
The drawing will take place at Sydney on the 2nd day of July next, in the presence of a committee of gentlemen to be hereafter named.
Every Prize shall be accepted, and taken by the Prizeholder in the state and condition in which such prize may be at the time of drawing.
From the time of drawing a prize the same shall be at the risk of the prizeholder.
The prizeholder shall, within ten days from the time of drawing, remove the prizes from Varrowville, and if not so removed they will be placed at livery at the risk and expense of the prizeholder.
PARTICULARS OF PRIZES.
THOROUGHBREDS.
STALLION:
SIR PATRICK, b. st., 6 years, by Whalebone—Industry—Saint John—Crazy Jane
BROOD MARES:
ZOE, by Sir Hercules—Flora M'Ivor, colt foal at foot by Sir Patrick, covered by ditto
JESSINA, by Cossack—Jessie, colt foal at foot by Sir Patrick, covered by ditto
LADY JANE, by Magus—Clove (imported), filly foal at foot by Sir Patrick, covered by ditto
VIRAGO, by Magus—Sultana, colt foal at foot by Sir Patrick, covered by ditto
NANFAN, by Scratch—Nelly, colt foal at foot by New Warrior
STAYLACE, by Magus—Staylace.
4-YEAR-OLDS:
SIR JOHN, br. h., 4 years, Magus—Jessina
EMERALD, br. h., 4 years, Cossack—Edith
IVANHOE, ch. h., 4 years, Cossack—Io.
5-YEAR-OLDS:
CLOVE, br. m., 6 years, Magus—Clove (imported)
VARROVILLE, br. m., 5 years, Whalebone—Industry
MARIAN, ch. m., 5 years, Alfred—Lucy Long.
3-YEAR-OLDS:
FIREWORKS, b. c., Kelpie—Gaslight
THE MARTYR, ch. g., Kelpie—Jessina
SAINT GEORGE, b. g., Sleight-of-Hand—W. Tell (mare).
2-YEAR-OLDS:
THE FRIAR, gr. c., Kingston—Vixen
STOCKWELL, c. c., Kingston—Hussey
NECKLACE, b. f., Alfred—Staylace
RAWDEN, ch. c., Little John—Lucilla.
YEARLINGS:
THE GEM, b. c., Alfred—Zoe
B. C., Rioter—Queen of Trumps
B. F., Misty Morn—Woodbine
FLIRT, b. f., Alfred—Staylace.
Also,
10 half-bred mares and colts, by Kelpie and Alfred, which will be fully described previous to the drawing.
ENGAGEMENTS:
THE FRIAR is engaged in the Derby, St. Leger, and Mares' Produce Stakes
STOCKWELL in the Derby and St. Leger
NECKLACE in Mares' Produce Stakes
RAWDEN in Derby and St. Leger
THE GEM in Derby and St. Leger, and Mares' Produce Stakes
RIOTER COLT in ditto ditto ditto
MISTY MORN FILLY in Champagne Stakes
FLIRT in Derby and St. Leger.
S. C. BURT, Agent for the Proprietor.
272, Pitt-street, Sydney, May 4.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.), Sole Proprietors and Managers Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children half-price.
Just added, O'FARRELL.

PIANOFORTES by the MOST RENOWNED MAKERS in LONDON AND PARIS, the LARGEST STOCK IN THE COLONIES.
HARMONIUMS by ALEXANDRE, of PARIS.
NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
W. H. PALING, Agent for Erard, Aucher, Kirkman, and Alexandre. 83, Wynyard-square.

MUSIC. PIANOFORTES.
ELVY and CO., reminding their FRIENDS and the MUSICAL PUBLIC generally of the coming and MOST ATTRACTIVE OPERA SEASON, commencing on Monday next, to be given by Lyster's Royal English and Italian Companies, (Box Office at Elvy and Co.'s establishment,) would also state that their stock of music (the largest selected in the colonies) is sold at ONE-THIRD UNDER PUBLISHED PRICES.
There is also a large collection of OPERAS for PIANO or VOICE, and LIBRETTOS.
Their superb and carefully selected FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES are offered at VERY REDUCED PRICES.
Pianofortes carefully tuned.
ELVY and CO.'S Instalment System is largely used.
ELVY and CO., 321, George-street.

NOW READY.—The Civil Service Galop, dedicated to Henry Lane, Esq., President of the C. S. Musical Society, by Sebastian Hodge; price 2s 6d.
ELVY and CO.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Aucher, Frood, Chappell, new and second-hand. Tuning and repairing. W. KING, Pianoforte Maker, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY INSTRUMENTS, and MUSIC, at the greatest possible REDUCTION, to make room for large shipments on their way out and now landing—SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, NORTHAMPTON, GOLDEN SEA, BEN LOMOND, LIBERATOR, and STRATHDON. Tuning and Repairing by practical workmen.
L. MOSS, 5, Hunter-street.

PIANOFORTES.—Ex Nineveh, Northampton, and Sir John Lawrence. The largest stock to select from in Sydney, by ERARD, COLLARD, PLEYEL, BROADWOOD, HOPKINSON, ALLISON, CHAPPELL, CRAMER, JACKSON, AUCHER, &c., in all the modern designs and in every variety of wood, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, or on advantageous terms.
BROADWOOD and CRAMER'S PIANETTES, suitable for small rooms.
RELIABLE PIANOS, from £25, full compass, warranted.
HARMONIUMS by ALEXANDRE, in every variety.
J. H. ANDERSON and SON, Instrument and Music-sellers by special appointment to H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED, 360, George-street.

NEW MUSIC, JUST OPENED.—THE MOUSE TRAP MAN. Juliet, Dream of the Ball, Milly, Mildred, &c., Valses; Morning Bell, Rhine Land, Pepinun, Champagne, &c., Galops. Also a large selection of New Pieces, Songs, &c., &c.
J. H. ANDERSON and SON, 360, George-street.

FIFTEENTH EDITION.—The WALTZ by PRINCE ALFRED. Upwards of 2500 sold.
The MOST POPULAR DANCE MUSIC of the SEASON are the BELMORE, CHALLENGER, and QUEEN'S OWN GALOPS, and THE ROYAL VISIT QUADRILLES, by A. Anderson, Pianist to H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED. ANDERSON'S, 360, George-st.

CHINESE CRACKERS, a small parcel for SALE, by A. TANGE and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

MYERS AND SOLOMON'S Celebrated ENGLISH FIREWORKS. Wholesale—3s Gross.

IMPERATIVE SALE of £1000 WORTH of BEST ASSORTED FIREWORKS, by THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
MYERS AND SOLOMON, 342, George-street.

LANDING, ex Sir J. Lawrence, and Northampton.—Epps' Cocoa, N. W. Cheese, Hams, Bacon, Patent Groats, Pearl Barley, Robinson's Oatmeal, Caraways, Pearl Sago, Soda Carb., Tapioca, Macaroni and Vermicelli Oilmen's Stores, Borwick's Baking Powder, Nelson's Gelatine, Polson's Corn Flour, Maizena, Sperm Candles, Kent Hops.
ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO.

1000 BOXES Full-weight Neva Stearine CANDLES—by single box, 11½d per lb.; by single lb., 1s. C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, Paddington, Haymarket, Woolloomooloo, and corner of Lower George and Essex Streets. N.B.—All the Palmitine Sperms I had that would not burn are sold.

SAZERAC'S Brandy, case and bulk; Ruinart's Champagne, quarts and pints. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

MESS BEEF. MESS BEEF.
MESS BEEF, in tierces, for SALE, at Mort's Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

DRIED APPLES, ¼ and ½ barrels. M. MOSS and CO.

LOBSTERS AND OYSTERS. M. MOSS and CO.

AMERICAN HARDWARE. M. MOSS and CO.

CORN FLOUR and OATMEAL. M. MOSS and CO.

AMERICAN DOORS. M. MOSS and CO.

CLOTHES' PEGS and BROOMS. M. MOSS and CO.

PLATFORM SCALES, 10 lbs. to 2000 lbs. M. MOSS and CO.

CORN SHELLERS, HAY CUTTERS. M. MOSS and CO.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. M. MOSS and CO.

HOSTETTER'S and DRAKE'S BITTERS. M. MOSS and CO.

KEROSENE OIL, American (Cozzen's), best brand, 2s 3d per gallon, in cases. J. MURPHY and SON.

PRIME Cumberland HAMS and BACON on SALE. S. GRAHAM, Auctioneer, 121, Botany Road.

TANKS.—New Iron Tanks, 400 gallons, on SALE. JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

AN ACCOUNTANT and Bookkeeper of ability, with testimonials, open for engagement. Q.E.D., HERALD O.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH, with good references, wishes to obtain a SITUATION as copying clerk. Address A. S., HERALD Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED person wishes for a SITUATION as Housekeeper, where there are one or two single gentlemen. No. 11, Whey-terrace, Mill-street, Pyrmont.

A RESPECTABLE Woman, highly recommended, competent for the duties of Housekeeper to two or three gentlemen, for ENGAGEMENT. Apply to Mrs. Capps.

A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English Woman seeks an ENGAGEMENT as Cook and Housekeeper in a store, country preferred; 2 years' reference; open for a week. Mrs. Heap, 221, Campbell-street.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING LESSONS Wanted, per hour. State terms, per letter, to (Tom), care of Mr. Pierce, news agent, William-street.

A COOK and LAUNDRESS for Hire; also Nurses and general Servants. Mrs. Heap, 221, Campbell-st.

BOOT FACTORY.—Wanted, RIVETERS, [illegible] work. Swyny and Son, 124, William-st., [illegible]

BRICKLAYERS wanted, to build a shaft. [illegible], Kerosene Works, Waterloo.

COACHMAN wants SITUATION; knows town well; thoroughly understands his work; good references. Apply, by letter; address W. W., HERALD Office.

FOREST LODGE.—Wanted Furnished Apartments in this suburb. Address, stating accommodation and terms, to E.S., HERALD Office.

GOVERNESS Wanted to proceed to New England, must be thoroughly competent to teach the ordinary branches, as well as music, drawing, languages, &c. Apply by letter to Mrs. J. D. M'Lean, Quirindi, [illegible].

MERCANTILE SITUATION wanted, as salesman, clerk, or general assistant in import or wholesale trade. Advertiser offers long experience and the fullest references, and will be glad of immediate re-engagement. Address Mercantile, care of Mr. J. W. Hall, 370, George-street.

PARTNER.—The Advertiser is desirous of meeting with a PARTNER in an extensive and well-established business in George-street, Sydney, in which a moderate capital will be required. Principals only treated with. Letters addressed Music, HERALD Office.

PAPERHANGERS Wanted. Apply to G. L. Borthwick, 134, Sussex-street.

STORE PIGS.—Wanted, to purchase, a lot. Apply to JAMES E. KING, Jericho Steaming-down, Windsor.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a competent second HAND, able to mould Melbourne turnover. H. Truman, Petersham.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a MAN, to work on the premises. Maxwell, 217, Castlereagh-street.

TIMBER MERCHANTS.—SITUATION wanted; young man, with good references. Y. P., HERALD.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a General HAND. Apply to W. H. Holmes, Erskine-street.

VISITING GOVERNESS DISENGAGED, English French, music. A. B., Post-office, Redfern.

WANTED, to SELL, 50,000 good BRICKS. A. Harber, Marrickville.

WANTED, a young Man as GARDENER, one that can milk. Apply to S. Chislett, Newtown.

WANTED, a grown-up GIRL. Apply at No. 7, Kensington-street, at 10 o'clock.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Mrs. Ball, 165, York-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a GIRL. Apply 234, Crown-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, two in family. 2, John-street, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a RUNNER, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. F. Larter, 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, a LAD. Henry C. Rice, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, in an established Manufactory, a PARTNER, with £200. Address W. R. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to assist in a butcher's shop. James Beattie, Balmain.

WANTED, a second-hand BILLIARD TABLE. Apply, by letter, to S. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, at per week, SAFETY, HORSE, and Harness. Address C. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young Widow, a SITUATION as Housemaid. X., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a HOUSEKEEPER. Apply to Mr. Stevens, Albert-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a good HAMMERMAN. Apply to John Murphy, Flour Company's Wharf.

WANTED, a CARPENTER This Day. 131, George-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to be generally useful. Apply 472, George-street, opposite the Markets.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Sapsford, op. Wesleyan Chapel, U. Paddington.

WANTED, to SELL, an OMNIBUS CAR. Apply Vickers and Cooke, Glebe.

WANTED, small rough Terrier DOGS, also Rabbits and Parrots, any kind. W. Neaves, Geo.-st. Market.

WANTED, for a few weeks, a thoroughly competent COACHMAN. Apply Walter Lamb, Macleay-st.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Mrs. M. Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, a good COOK, also House and Parlour Maid. Apply, after 10, 185, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a WORKMAN, to assist in our workshop. Dr. Emanuel and Son, dentists, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, for the country, a competent WOOL-SORTER. W. B., Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

WANTED, a SITUATION, Cook and Laundress; good reference. Miss Fowler, 41, Park-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, references required. Mrs. Smith, Oxford-street, Kingston, Newtown.

WANTED, immediately, HANDS for Crimean shirts. 28, Marlborough-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, APARTMENTS, ten minutes walk from the Markets. Address M. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MAN, to split billet wood. Cecil Way, Lymerston, Cook's River.

WANTED, a BOY, for the suburbs. Apply to Mr. Pottie, Martyn's Bazaar.

WASHING wanted. Address C. S. L., Waterloo Post-office.

WANTED, COOK, one can use his knife, and used to luncheon room. Glasgow Arms, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as COOK and LAUNDRESS. 7, Burdekin-terrace.

WANTED, first-class COOK for brigantine Enterprise. Apply on board at the Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Nixon, No. 1, Stall, New Markets, George-street.

WANTED, a good SERVANT, who can wash and cook. Apply 288, George-street North.

WANTED, a strong BOY. 299, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a second-hand CHAFFCUTTER. Donlon and M'Kinnney, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-st.

WANTED, good MANTLE HANDS. Apply to Mrs. Sewell, [illegible], Pitt-street; side entrance.

WANTED, a useful Girl as General SERVANT; no washing. 211, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a NURSE, and to assist in the bar. Apply Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. B. James, new houses, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, Protestant. Mrs. R. P. Simpson, Potts Point.

WANTED, a WET NURSE, one who lost baby. Royal Naval Brigade Hotel, George and Essex streets.

WANTED, good Cooks and Laundresses, Protestants, for town and suburbs. Mrs. Lethaby, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, MILLINER, also an Improver and Apprentices. Mrs. Spiers, 576, George-st., op. Cathe.

WANTED, competent PARLOUR MAID; needlewoman; Protestant. Miss Fowler, 41, Park-street.

WANTED, English or Scotch General SERVANT; also NURSEGIRL. 341, Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, to Sell a first-rate CIRCUMFERENTER complete. Ford's hay and corn store, Park-street.

WANTED, a BOY, accustomed to horses. Gibson's Repository, 282, Pitt-st. Wages 8s., board, lodging.

WANTED, a Young MAN, to assist in making small goods. E. S. Hulle, 567, George-street South.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Crown Hotel, 571, George-street South.

WANTED, JOINERS and BRICKLAYERS. Apply M. Kealey, Scandinavian M. Hall, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, an active LAD. Apply W. Camb, corner Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, to be generally useful. George Morgan, bootmaker, William-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, containing 7 rooms, near town, Newtown and Redfern exempt. G. P., HERALD.

WANTED, good MACHINISTS, Singer's No. 2; highest wages. Stephens and Taylor, 145, Pitt-st.

WANTED, 30 TAILORESSES, highest wages and constant employment. Stephens & Taylor, 145, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable KITCHEN-MAID. Apply Café de Paris, King-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, a Protestant. Apply to Mrs. M'Intyre, Roslyn-terrace.

WANTED, Apprentice, also an improver to the trousers-making. Apply 285, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a TUTOR for the VIOLIN. Address, stating terms, to 39, Crown-street.

WANTED, a strong useful GIRL for housework. 81, South Head Road, near Riley-street.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, accustomed to the drapery business. W. Andrews, 11, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, for the Victoria Club, a young Man, as third WAITER, with a knowledge of billiards. Apply to the House Steward.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid, Cook and Laundress (Protestants). Mrs. Bradford, 208, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, to take charge of a baby five months old. Apply Café de Paris, King-street.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, Household Furniture, in one lot, for Cash. No inconvenience of auction sale. J. B. North and Co., brokers, 206, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an IMPROVER, also, an APPRENTICE to the Dress and Mantle work. Mrs. Cookes, 18, Argyle-place, Miller's Point.

WANTED, by a lady, an ENGAGEMENT with a family proceeding to England or to San Francisco. Address M. F. M., No. 2, Jamison-street.

WANTED, SITUATION by a respectable Couple—Man as first-rate Cook, Wife as General Servant, Housemaid, &c. Please address to Anthony Doraise, HERALD Office.

WANTED, General useful Couples—one for Queensland station and several for near Sydney—the men to groom, &c.; a city Coachman, useful Boys, and Female Servants. W. B. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, immediately, for the Country, a qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. Apply to W. Latimer, 323, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, who understands bottling and clearing wine, to assist in a wine and spirit store. Good references required. Apply, by letter, to T. and Co., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable young GIRL, as needlewoman, in a respectable family or dressmaking establishment. Address C. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, KNOWN, Ox Tail Soup, Roast Pork, and other Joints, Entrees, Pudding or Pastry, 6d, ready at 12 o'clock sharp. American Restaurant, Erskine-street. Select room up stairs.

WANTED, a YOUTH as Assistant in the drapery department of a country store. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock to-day, at St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a PARTNER, of good address and a good correspondent—£100—to take part in a most lucrative established business in Sydney. Address, by letter only, P. O., Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as General Servant, in a small family; good references; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address M. N., Newtown Post-office.

WANTED, for the Asylum for Destitute Children, a competent person as SEAMSTRESS; must be able to work sewing machines. Apply personally to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, on Wednesday morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED, to SELL, 800 cases Holland Gin, key brand, duty paid, 40s a case, or 3s single bottle; 600 cases Hennessy, Martell's, U. V. Association brandy, from 30s to 50s case, or 2s 6d to 4s 6d single bottle; brandy, pale and dark, on draught, from 18s to 20s gallon; rum, sherry, and port, 3s quart; Albury wine (red), 2s quart; London ale and porter, from 8s to 11s dozen; and all other liquors at very low market rates, guaranteed genuine and first-class. A trial solicited. Bull's Head Spirit Stores, opposite Central Police Court.

WANTED KNOWN.—Professor MAC cures Rheumatism and all its serious maladies, weak joints, lumbago, &c., by his extraordinary remedies derived from 6 years' experience on the New Zealand Gold Fields. His remedies are unknown in any other part of the world—solely confined to himself. N.B.—P. M. also cures asthma, hoarseness, diseases of the chest and lungs, by simple balsams. ☞ Visit his Rooms. See the innumerable uncontrovertible testimonials awarded him unsolicited for his wonderful cures. 66, Bathurst-street West.
Country orders meet with due attention.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for a gentleman, in a private family. 179, Liverpool-st., facing Hyde Pk.

A FURNISHED Bed and Sitting room to LET, with use of kitchen. Apply 419, Pitt-street South.

APARTMENTS Vacant, for Families and single gentlemen. 11, Jamison-street.

A VACANCY for Gentlemen, or Lady and Gentleman. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square.

A DETACHED HOUSE, to LET, 6 Rooms, and out-houses, stable if required, two large paddocks in N. S. H. Road, near Double Bay Road. Charles Artlett, Upholsterer, Rushcutters Bay.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, for a single gentleman, with use of bath. 70, York-street.

APARTMENTS, Unfurnished, suitable for Offices or Dwelling, 166, Phillip-street, next King-street.

A BEDROOM for one or two gentlemen. Use of bath. Mrs. Major Lockyer, 8, O'Connell-street.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, at Miss White's, 199, Macquarie-st., opp. Domain.

A HOME for two steady Men, 283, Sussex-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets. 18s weekly.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for 2 young Men, with or without board. Apply 46, Bathurst-street West.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM for a Gentleman, with board. 10, Hunter-street, nr. Macquarie-st.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, suitable for a young Man engaged in the day. 39, Bathurst-st. W.

BOARD and Residence, vacancies for gentlemen, at 2, Clontarf-terrace, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for a single Gentleman; terms moderate. 124, Castlereagh-st., nr. Hunter-st.

BOARD and Residence. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms moderate.

CHIPPENDALE HOTEL TO LET.—This well-known and old established Family Hotel, situated in Bank-street, offers a first-rate opportunity to a steady man of doing a good business. Apply on the premises; or at Mr. Smith's, grocer, opposite.

FIRST-CLASS PREMISES in the best part of George-street, consisting of shop with double front, plate glass back, show room with good light, dwelling above, and dry work shop beneath, suitable for any wholesale or retail business. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

FRONT furnished ROOM to LET, with or without board. 138, Pitt-street North, op. Bell's-chambers.

GENTLEMAN having Bachelor's Home, can offer comfortable quarters to another. Bachelor, HERALD Office.

HOUSE to LET, at Woollahra, near the Council Chambers, containing seven rooms, and kitchen. Apply to Tucker and Co., 279, George-street.

MANLY BEACH.—To LET, furnished, No. 1, Spey-terrace; five rooms, kitchen, and servant's room. Apply I. Deen, 81, Elizabeth-street.

STORES at Circular Quay.—To LET, the Stores lately in the occupation of Mr. Atkinson and Messrs. Mort and Co. J. Milson, Jun., Box 218, Post Office.

SHOP to LET, No. 726, Brickfield-hill, next Woolpack Inn. Apply 31, Prince-street.

TO LET, GUILDFORD LODGE, Glebe Point, at present occupied by J. T. Gorus. Apply 101, King-st.

TO LET, two large ROOMS, suitable for Machinist. Apply Watchmaker's, 218, Lower George-street.

TO LET, Central OFFICES, in George-street, next to D. Jones and Co., rent low. B. Braun, 347, George-st.

TO LET, 3, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-st., Redfern; 9 apartments, balcony and verandah, stable and coach-house.

TO LET, SAW MILL and WHARF, foot of Bathurst-street. Apply Anchor Flour Mills.

TO LET, PREMISES, next Tharlow-terrace, suitable for a dairy. Apply Mr. T. M'Culloch, 165, Pitt-st.

TO LET, in Mill-street, Pyrmont, a convenient HOUSE, 5 rooms and kitchen. J. Lawson, on the premises.

TO LET, WAREHOUSE now occupied by Lawson and Carter, Jamison-street. Apply on the Premises.

TO LET, 6, Richmond-terrace, in Domain. Apply on premises.

TO LET, 131, ROSE-TERRACE, William-street. Apply to H. H. Newman, Row's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO LET, an old-established Business STORE, Paddington. Apply to Charles Bate, 214, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Robinson's lower COTTAGE, Little-street, Balmain, 7 rooms. J. G. Wilson, Baths, Domain.

TO LET, 99, Woolloomooloo-street, 7 ROOMS, kitchen, near Domain. Apply Mr. Gore, builder, next cottage.

TO LET, large Assembly ROOMS, 60 feet long, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street. H. S. GIBSON.

TO LET, Hermitage COTTAGE, Snail's Bay, Balmain; water frontage. C. Yeend, Market-st. West.

TO LET, HOUSE, with large yard, No. 435, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street. C. Yeend, Market-street W.

TO LET, two HOUSES, 3 rooms each; new stove, oven, water. Apply Rising Sun, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, 2 ROOMS; sitting room, with balcony, use of kitchen. Mrs. Croudace, Newtown Road.

TO LET, dry STORES; also good STABLING; water laid on. Prince Alfred Hotel, Kent-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 10 rooms, or furnished and unfurnished Apartments. 22, Wynyard-square East.

TO LET, an unfurnished balcony ROOM, with use of kitchen. 405, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

TO LET, a 4-roomed HOUSE, in Judge-street. Apply to Mr. Culhane, next door.

TO LET, the OLD SHIP INN, Clarence-street, doing a good business. F. Pierce, agent, 98, Market-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen; good water. Apply Mrs. Wilson, O'Connell-street, Newtown.

TO LET, a Furnished BEDROOM, with use of kitchen. No. 269, Riley-street, opposite Reservoir.

TO LET, a comfortable HOUSE, in Tupo-terrace, Woolloomooloo, 6 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply M. F. Josephson, 110, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, Cook's River Road, near Newtown, Rose COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen, garden, &c. Apply to M. F. Josephson, 110, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, two HOUSES of 8 and 12 rooms each, coach-house, stables, &c. Apply for key at No. 4, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

TO LET, those spacious and centrally-situated PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Zuccani and Co., as a furniture showroom. Apply to F. Lassetter and Co., George-street.

TO LET, commodious comfortable Family HOUSES, 9 and 10 rooms, Nos. 5 and 7, Wynyard-square, will be let on lease for a term, at moderate rent. Apply at Raphael and Co.'s, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, No. 12, Old Newtown Road, a HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen, hall, balcony, verandah, large shed, back entrance, water laid on; rent 16s. Apply Mrs. Shawls, Rose-street. Key next door.

TO LET, No. 364, Pitt-street South, between Goulburn and Liverpool streets, a HOUSE, 8 rooms, kitchen, &c. R. W. Moore, opposite Queen's Wharf, Lower George-street.

TO LET, at Balmain, the large HOUSE in Darling-street East, lately occupied by Mrs. Chilcot. Apply to Mr. Watkinson, baker, &c., Balmain; or M. F. Josephson, 110, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

TO LET, at Paddington, the semi-detached HOUSE, occupied by T. Cowlishaw, containing 10 rooms, kitchen, store-room, pantry, wash-house, bath-room, stable and coach-house, garden front and back. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, opposite St. Matthias' Church, Woollahra, two 5-roomed HOUSES, cupboards, kitchen, cooking stove, shed, and washing copper; plenty good water; just vacated by first-class tenants; key at first house, or inquire Glasgow Arms, George-street.

TO LET, old TOWN HALL, Wynyard-square.—To Merchants, Insurance Companies, Hotel or Club occupants.—Those first-class centrally situated commodious premises lately used as Town Hall, with all conveniences, will be let or leased for a term, at moderate rent. Apply to Raphael and Co., cabinetmakers, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET or SELL, EASTBOURNE, now in the occupation of Captain Burne, situated at Darling Point, adjoining Mount Adelaide, the residence of Henry Mort, Esq.
The property commands a fine view, is very retired, and has several acres of land partly cultivated.
Apply to Mr. J. S. Mitchell, Hesketh, Victoria-street.

TO LET, DUNTOCHER LODGE, Glenmore Road, adjoining the residence of M. H. Stephen, Esq. The House contains six rooms, kitchen, servants' room, pantry, coachhouse, two-stalled stable, large garden and yard. The House is now undergoing a thorough repair. Apply on the premises; or to J. S. Harrison, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

TO LET, or SELL, that well-known stone HOUSE, situated at Eighteen-Mile Hollow, now in the occupation of Mrs. W. Buss, containing 18 rooms; outhouses, stabling, garden, and two paddocks under cultivation. The above premises have a platform adjoining the house for the convenience of parties stopping there. Further particulars by applying to A. Thompson and Co.; Mr. Watkins, contractor; or Mrs. W. Buss, on the premises.

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Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

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W. B. Lee	Lower George-street
John Davis	9, Market-street, between Sussex and Kent streets
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Turong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	South Head Road
Mr. J. J. Cooper	Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road: Railway Station book-stall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.
SUBURBAN.	
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